

ONLY FIGHTING ON WESTERN FRONT IS IN THE CLOUDS

Allied Airmen Continue
Harassing Enemy Lines
And Communications

MANNHEIM RAIDED

Artillery Also Active And
Local Raids Made By
Both Sides

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 23.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this morning:

Last night the enemy rushed one of our posts at Aveluy Wood. Two of our men are missing.

We carried out successful raids in the neighborhoods of Ayette and Boulleux St. Marc, inflicting casualties on the enemy.

We drove off an attempted enemy raid in the vicinity of Riez-du-Vinage.

The enemy's artillery was active during the night in the Valley of the Acre, southward of Lens, eastward of Robecq and eastward of Nieppe Forest.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening:

We repulsed raids at Aveluy Wood and southward of Hebuterne.

We attacked a machine-gun post at Aveluy Wood and destroyed the gun.

The French captured a machine-gun with a few prisoners in successful raids northward of Bailleul and eastward of Loco.

Aviation.—We dropped over eighteen tons of bombs on enemy aerodromes and billets.

Sixteen German Planes Down

We brought down fourteen enemy machines and drove down two out of control. Three of ours are missing.

Our night-flying machines dropped eleven tons of bombs on aerodromes, Bruges Docks and the billets in the Somme area. Several direct hits were made on a train, setting it on fire.

We again attacked Mannheim and dropped twenty-four heavy bombs on the chlorine factory, causing two large fires. Our aviators clearly observed the blackened girders of the buildings gutted by the fires we caused through our raid the previous night.

We also dropped four tons of bombs on the very important electric power station at Kreuswald. One bomb hit the boiler house and another caused a large cloud of steam to arise from another building. All our machines returned.

On Thursday morning we heavily bombed Metz-Sablon railway station. Bursts were observed on the engine sheds and track. All our machines returned despite a considerable anti-aircraft fire."

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported last evening:

Aviation.—We dropped 1,200 bombs on various targets, including the aerodromes near Ghent and Tournai and billets on the neighborhoods of Armentieres, Bapaume and Bray.

18 More Planes Dropped

There was much fighting in the air. We brought down sixteen and drove down two enemy machines out of control. Three of ours are missing. There was much bombing during the night by both sides. We dropped over twelve tons of bombs on the aerodromes used by the enemy night-flying machines and also on billets at Bray and Bapaume. All our machines returned. We brought down two enemy machines by gunfire.

We dropped two tons of bombs on the Chlorine factory at Mannheim, causing three large fires, and two tons on the railway-stations at Thionville and Karthaus. One of our machines is missing.

At dawn on Wednesday two of our formations carried out a long-distance raid against the important railway triangle at Liege, and dropped twenty-two heavy bombs. The bombs dropped by the first formation caused three very large

(Continued on Page 23)

Work Harder For Trade, Is Farewell Injunction Of Departing Consuls

Mr. Sammons And Mr. Cunningham Guests Of
American Community On Eve Of Leaving For
Home On Furlough

An invocation to a more energetic and extensive development and out-reaching of American trade in China was the farewell message left with American business men by Consul-General Sammons and E. S. Cunningham, of Shanghai and Hankow, at the tiffin given in their honor yesterday at the Carlton by the American Association of China.

"It is a pleasure for me to meet the business men of Shanghai," declared Consul-General Cunningham, "because so much depends upon them. The future of American trade in China is dependent largely upon the energy and industry of the business men of this port. But you must not be satisfied with picking up trade as it comes in here. You must come into intimate touch with the interior of China and develop activities there. Otherwise it will be impossible to maintain American trade when the competition again becomes acute. You must have branches in other parts of the country to deliver American goods to the consumer. And more important, you must have branches to collect and handle the great numbers of native products.

Come To Hankow, He Advises

"I would invite you to come up the river to Hankow. Practically every raw product of the country comes in large quantity to Hankow for shipment. We have already there one large American firm which has recognised the importance of getting close to the source, and other firms should follow their example.

"At present only 16 percent of the imports reaching Hankow are American. Exports in 1917 were \$13,000,000. Last year, the banner was attained by nearly a hundred members of the Association and friends, including most of the prominent American and some of the Allied business men of the city. Judge C. S. Lobingier presided and introduced the several speakers, calling first

(Continued on Page 23)

GERMAN AIRMEN BOMB BRITISH HOSPITALS

Fly Directly Over Buildings And
Drop Explosives Over Red
Cross Signs

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 23.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reported today:

On the night of the 19th German airmen bombed a number of British hospitals grouped far in the rear of our line. It is estimated that more than a score of machines participated in the attack and the casualties amounted to some hundreds killed and wounded.

The machines flew very low, so that it is impossible to believe that the Red Crosses on the white grounds were not visible to them. One three-seater aeroplane was forced to land by our anti-aircraft gunfire, and the three occupants were taken prisoners, one of whom, the leader of one of the squadrons, cynically argued that it is pity that we place our hospitals where it is convenient for German airmen to bomb them.

The behavior of the nurses, several of whom are among the casualties, was one of sublime heroism. Although bomb-proof shelters were close at hand, not one of these magnificent women left her post during the two hours of the onslaught but remained in the wards doing the utmost they could to alleviate the sufferings of the patients.

U.S. To Observe July 4 As Ship-Launching Day

Every Yard In Country Asked To
Speed Up Production
Till Then

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, May 23.—Every shipyard in the United States has been asked to speed up production to make the 4th of July the greatest ship-launching day in the history of America.

BUT ONE OF 30 PLANES ABLE TO REACH PARIS

First Raid Is Failure; Second
Drops Only One Bomb
On City

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, May 23.—(Official): Enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on Paris last evening, causing no damage and obtaining no victims.

The second raid began in relays after midnight this morning. Bombs were dropped in the district of Paris. Our machines went up and a violent artillery barrage was kept up.

Later, thirty enemy aeroplanes participated in the second raid on Paris early this morning. Fifty-four of our machines went up. One German machine reached the capital and dropped a few bombs, killing one and wounding twelve persons. There were some further casualties in the outlying districts.

Submarine Atrocities Embitter Norwegians

U-Boats Sinking Not Only Fish-
ing Boats But Lifeboats
In Arctic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Christiania, May 23.—Bitter complaints are made in the Storting that the Germans are not only sinking Norwegian fishing boats in the Arctic but also lifeboats.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs announced that he was communicating with Berlin in that connection. A deputy remarked: "How long are we going to sell part of our fisheries to Germany while she is sinking our fishing boats?"

The Weather

More rain likely. The maximum temperature yesterday was 73.8 and the minimum 62, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 81.2 and 48.8.

Americans in France—Steady!

(By BAIRNSFATHER IN THE NEW YORK WORLD)



When Rolling Your Cigarette, the Most Important Thing Is to Keep the Hands Steady So That the Tobacco Lies Evenly on the Paper.

QUEBEC RESPONDING TO CALL OF ALLIES

French-Canadians Enlisting In
Large Numbers And Situa-
tion Is Much Improved

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 23.—The Toronto cor-

respondent of the Times states that there are indications of a better situation in Quebec. Large employers of labor are withdrawing claims for the exemption of their workmen from military service and also there is a big rush of voluntary recruits to the colors. There was a great patriotic demonstration in Quebec, which was decked with flags, on the occasion of the departure overseas of groups of young French Canadians of some of the best-known families, including sons of the Premier, Sir Lomer Gouin, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Dorion, and Sir George Gagneau. The streets were thronged with thousands of cheering citizens.

GERMANS BEGIN USING LIMBURG RAILWAY SOON

Traffic Between Germany And
Belgium Over Dutch Line
Starts June 4

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, May 23.—The Nieuwe Courant announces that traffic between Germany and Belgium over the Limburg Railway commences on June 4. Twenty trains will run daily. These will be served by a Dutch personnel across Dutch territory.

U.S. MAIL CLOSING TODAY

The supplementary mail for the United States and Canada per the Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Japan and the Pacific Mail liner Ecuador will close at 2 p.m. today. Letters will go via the Empress of Japan unless otherwise marked.

Million Americans In France By June, Says Congressman

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 23.—Mr. Caldwell, a member of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, predicts there will be a million American troops in France by June.

35 KILLED IN COLOGNE BY ALLIED AIR RAID

Germans Are Uneasy At Success
Of British Reprisals For
Teuton Tactics

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 23.—The Cologne Gazette states that thirty-five persons were killed and eighty-seven injured through the recent air raid on Cologne.

London, May 23.—The widespread uneasiness in Germany owing to the British air raids has compelled the German Chancellor to issue a statement in which, however, he admits that no sure protection against raids exists.

BRITAIN SETS LIMIT ON USE OF SILVER COINS

Keeping Of Surplus Beyond
Current Needs Forbidden
By Regulation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 22.—The Gazette announces that a new Defense of the Realm regulation provides that after May 27 no person shall retain current silver coins of a value exceeding his reasonable personal and business requirements.

London Satisfied By China-Japan Treaty

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 23.—The British Government regards with satisfaction the China-Japan Treaty cabled on the 22nd.

EVIDENCE AGAINST IRISH SUBMITTED TO CABINET

Chief Secretary Returns To
London To Give Facts On
Alleged German Plot

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 23.—Mr. Edward Shortt, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has returned to London unexpectedly. It is understood that he submits to the Cabinet the evidence of the German plot. The Press Association states, on the best authority, that there is astounding evidence justifying the arrests but its publication is a question affecting not merely the welfare of the prisoners but the wellbeing of the Empire. It is unlikely, even if the evidence is published, that any of the prisoners will be released.

The Dublin correspondent of the Daily News states that the plan of voluntary recruiting will include the formation of homogenous Irish brigades or divisions in which, by the use of Irish emblems and the observance of Irish customs, everything will be done to foster the idea of a distinct nationality within the Empire.

Captain Gwynn, Nationalist M. P. of Galway City, in a letter to the press urges the desirability of assisting the Government in recruiting.

The Dublin correspondent of the Daily Express states that General Sir Bryan Mahon will be placed at the head of the recruiting campaign, in which regiments headed by their bands will be employed throughout the country.

A conference held at the Mansion House in Dublin against conscription ordered provision to be made for the dependents of prisoners out of the National Defense Fund.

It was decided to publish the correspondence which has passed between the Lord Mayor of Dublin and Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin, thanking Mr. Balfour for the receipt of his passports to proceed to America, refers to the prohibition against Chaplin comedy films.

Booking for the special Red Cross performance of "La Fille de Madame Angot," given through courtesy of the French

Today's paper consists of

34 pages in three sections

RED CROSS PARADE AND FETE AT PARK SET FOR TUESDAY

Prevented Yesterday By
Rain, They Will Be
Held Anyway

DANCE COMES OFF

More Money Added To
Fund By Party At
Carlton

\$75,000 IN NOW?

That Is Estimate Placed On
Subscriptions Already
Received

Yesterday morning's showers put a decided crimp into the program which had been arranged to wind up the first week of the American Red Cross drive here. Both parade and fete were called off early in the day, so that the only scheduled affair which was carried out was the dance last night at the Carlton.

Despite the disarrangement in the plans for yesterday workers were busy and memberships and subscriptions in considerable number were reported at Nanking Road headquarters.

"A conservative estimate of the money subscribed to date would be about \$75,000," said Mr. Julian Arnold, American Red Cross organizer for China, last evening. "The cash turned in by foreign and Chinese workers to date is something over \$55,000 and at least \$20,000 additional not yet turned in is known to have been collected."

15,469 Chinese Members

Returns from the Chinese headquarters up to noon showed 15,469 memberships and \$22,802 secured by the various teams. Mr. S. K. Tsao's team was then leading, but several others were neck and neck with it, having obtained over 2,500 members.

To date twenty patron and eighty-seven life memberships have been reported by Chinese and foreign workers.

The Red Cross dance at the Carlton last night was a very pleasant affair with somewhere in the neighborhood of a hundred in attendance. The upstairs dance hall was tastefully decorated by Mr. Ladow and a program of patriotic music was rendered. Consul-General Sammons was among Hankow wound up a three-days' drive yesterday, having collected \$17,500. No figures came in during the day from other outports but the drive is reported to be progressing steadily in many places.

The parade and the tea entertainment at the French Park will take place on Tuesday. It is announced by the Committee, and it is hoped that both will be on an even larger scale than had been anticipated for yesterday. The procession will follow the same program intended previously, but it is expected that more marchers, floats and automobiles than could have gathered yesterday will be in line. The entertainment at the Trianon pavilion will start at 4:30 p.m. and there will be dancing, an augmented program of songs, music and variety numbers and other amusement features. Mr. E. S. Kadoor will provide refreshments and orchestra.

Special Night At Olympic

Tickets for the special Red Cross performance at the Olympic Theater tomorrow evening have been going at a rate that practically assures its success. The program has been completed and will include two films just brought out from America showing the work of the Red Cross both in the States and at the front.

The titles of the pictures are "Humanity's Appeal" and "The Red Cross on the Western Front." In addition there will be local Red Cross motion pictures, a program of variety numbers and some selected Chaplin comedy films.

Dramatic Club on Tuesday evening at the Lyceum, is also being taken up.

On Tuesday morning the four foreign Municipal schools will be visited by Mr. Julian Arnold, Mrs. W. L. Merriman, Dr. McCracken and Mr. J. K. Sague for the purpose of forming Junior Red Cross organisations there. Seven schools have already enrolled or signified their intention of so doing in this branch of the national Society. These include the French Municipal School, Nanyang College Primary School, St. John's College Preparatory school, St. Mary's College, the Y. M. C. A. Boys' school, American School and Fuhsan College.

Nanking Missionaries Give Month's Salary To U.S. Red Cross

China Press Correspondence

Nanking, May 24.—Instead of having their annual strawberry festival, the ladies of the Nanking Association decided that they would each contribute the value of their respective provisions for the feast to the American Red Cross and spend the evening as a purely social event without refreshments. The plan resulted in a contribution of \$134.90, and everyone pronounced the event a success even though the "movies" were not visible.

There has been considerable discussion here concerning the look of any of the hardships of the war resting upon Americans in China (we believe the same is true of other nationalities), and many are of the opinion that living is on too extravagant a scale; that, in such a time as this, some might even be able to forego the annual trip to the mountain and send the amount which they would spend there to the Red Cross—or make some equally effective sacrifice which might mean the saving of the lives of some man.

At any rate, the young missionaries of the Language School initiated the "Month's Income" policy of giving to the Red Cross for 1918. We are safe in saying that there are few missionaries in China, to whom such giving would not mean an extreme sacrifice; and that the average resident in China will find it no easy matter to give a month's income to the Red Cross—but Nanking has issued the challenge.

U.S. Offer To Discuss Prisoners Is Spurned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, May 22.—Germany has not replied to the suggestion made by the United States to hold a conference at Berne to discuss the treatment of their respective prisoners of war.

ST. MARY'S MAY FETE PLEASES BIG CROWD

Interesting Program Given Thursday When 250 Girls Interpret Elizabethan Dances

The third annual May Fete, in which 250 girl students of St. Mary's Hall took part, was held Thursday afternoon and the big crowd attending was treated to a remarkable demonstration of Elizabethan dancing.

The principal event of the program was the interpretation of "The growth of the flower," when the dancers portrayed the various stages in the life of the flowers: The gnomes plant four flowers, rain and sun successively pass over them and they soon spring up, throwing off their enveloping mantles. The good fairy dances in, warns the flowers of the coming of the winds from which they help to protect the young flowers. One after another the four winds come and the flowers sway back and forth until the storm has passed.

The programs were magnolia leaves on the backs of which the numbers were neatly written. The complete program follows:

- 1.—Grand March.
- 2.—The Growth of the Flower.
- 3.—Gustavus' Toast—The Frolic.
- 4.—Swedish Dance.
- 5.—Clap Dance—Ace of Diamonds.
- 6.—Christmas and Easter.
- 7.—Gathering Pea Pods.
- 8.—Maypole Dance.

The costumes, made by the St. Mary's teachers, were very attractive. Too much credit can not be given the St. Mary's teachers for the success of the exhibition and the personal touch of the teachers was apparent in the dash and ease with which the dancers performed.

News Brevities

"A" Company, (British) S.V.C., will be reviewed by Sir Everard Fraser at the British Consulate-General grounds on June 3, the birthday of King George.

Mr. James Hutchings, inspector of buildings of the public works department, Hongkong, passed away there on May 11 following an operation for appendicitis. He had been residing in the port for the last fifteen years and is survived by a widow and daughter.

Three officers and 60 Russ'ian marines arrived here yesterday from Hongkong on the China Navigation Steamship Sinkiang.

Word was received by cable at the American Consulate yesterday that Mr. Paul McRae, United States Marshal who was stricken suddenly in Nagasaki, had sailed on the American army transport under medical care. No details as to Mr. McRae's condition were given.

HORRORS IN RUSSIA TOLD BY TRAVELER

Says He Saw Officers And Nurses Mercilessly Slaughtered By Bolsheviks

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Harbin, May 24.—Mr. George Daniel, who was employed by the British-American Tobacco Company in South Russia, has arrived at Harbin. He tells harrowing stories of conditions in Russia.

He was held up for two months at Ekaterinodar owing to there being no train service and saw the Bolsheviks take the city. The troops of the Provisional government, which were composed wholly of officers, were forced to evacuate the town owing to lack of ammunition. The survivors were immediately murdered and the Bolsheviks troops went through the hospitals and murdered the wounded, literally chopping them to pieces in their beds. The nurses were killed or mutilated by having their right hands cut off. Mr. Daniel saw the bodies of about thirty officers and one nurse belonging to an aristocratic family lying exposed to the public gaze, naked and mutilated. The nurse's body was covered with bayonet wounds. The Bolshevik soldiers all carried bags on their shoulders for loot.

Three of their commanders sat drinking in an hotel when one said: "I see no reason why I should not be Commander-in-Chief." A second declared that the matter had better be settled immediately and, drawing his revolver, killed the other two and then declared himself Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Daniel left Ekaterinodar in a 4th class carriage. Baggage was examined at all stations. At one a revolver was found in a bag belonging to a young Russian nurse and the Bolsheviks decided she should be shot. They took her on the platform, where there were hundreds of people, who knew that protest was useless. She stood erect and quiet while they first hacked off her right arm and then her left, after which a soldier reached over the shoulders of the others and cut her throat with his saber. As she fell they all stabbed her with their bayonets. One soldier who took part in this horrible deed came up to Mr. Daniel, who was a spectator, and said: "My God! She never cried out."

Chinese Join Semenoff

Peking, May 24.—Upwards of a thousand border Chinese have joined Semenoff, which explains the recent message emanating from the Bolsheviks. Beyond this there has been no connection between the Chinese and the Cossack leader, though their relations up to the present have been amicable.

CECIL GIVES SOLUTION FOR AUSTRIAN PROBLEM

Populations Subject To Hapsburg Rule Must Be Liberated, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 23.—Lord Robert Cecil, speaking in London, said that the Allied Governments saw a solution of the Austrian problem in the liberation of the populations subject to the rule of the Hapsburgs, who should have full liberty and independence and be able, by some great federation, to uphold in Central Europe the principles on which European policy must be founded unless we are to face disasters too horrible to contemplate.

The affair was originally planned as a Garden Party at the grounds of the British Consulate.

CHINA PROTESTS AGAINST RUSSO-JAPANESE DEAL

U-Boat Methods Told At Inquiry In Holland

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, May 23.—Giving evidence before the Shipping Council, inquiring into the sinking of the Dutch steamer Catharina (155 tons), the mate stated that when the crew of the submarine heard that one of their shots had killed the Captain they laughed. The Dutch ship's inspector characterised this as inexcusable, remarking that the Germans were acting with increased brutality against small vessels and they no longer fired warning shots. Indeed, they shot people dead without hesitating. This, added the Inspector, was beyond all endurance.

Korniloff Executed, Prisoner Reports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 23.—The Vossische Zeitung publishes a story by a German prisoner returned from Russia who says that he witnessed the execution of General Korniloff and General Alexieff by the Bolsheviks at Novo Tcherkask on February 26. Both were shot. This story has not been confirmed by any other source.

Moscow, May 22.—Lenin announces that the devaluation of paper money is imminent. Critics point out that this will inevitably determine the peasants more than ever not to sell food supplies.

ITALIANS CAPTURE POST

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 23.—An official communiqué reports:

"We captured an outpost northeast of Monte di Val Bella and advanced into the village of Stoccardello, inflicting losses on the garrison.

There has been considerable activity in the air. We brought down eight enemy machines.

CANADA IS OPPOSED TO HEREDITARY TITLES

Wants Those Existing In Dominion Extinguished In A Fixed Period

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Ottawa, May 23.—In the House of Commons the Premier, Sir Robert Borden, stated that the Government had suggested to the Imperial Government that Canadian titles should be conferred on the advice of the Premier of Canada, that no further hereditary titles should be conferred on Canadians and that the existing hereditary titles in Canada should be extinguished within a fixed period. Sir Robert Borden had proposed a conference on the subject, which affected other Dominions.

The House of Commons endorsed the action taken by Sir Robert Borden.

HAREM IS BROUGHT OUT FOR AUSTRIAN RULER

But Sultan Also Speaks Of Desire To End 'Murderous War'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 22.—The Sultan of Turkey, toasting the Emperor Karl at a gala dinner in Constantinople, spoke of his desire to end this murderous war.

The ladies of the Imperial Harem were present in a special waiting room at the reception given to the Emperor and Empress of Austria. This is an innovation in social life in Turkey.

ALLIED LINES ADVANCED 11 MILES IN ALBANIA

French And Italian Make Important Gains Along Strategic Road In Three Days' Fighting

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, May 21.—The French and Italian troops in Albania have advanced to a maximum depth of eleven miles during the past three days. They took a number of prisoners and completely opened the Santi Quaranta Road between Eliseka and Yorkiza. The Allied casualties were very light.

CHINESE TANK WEEK IS STARTED TODAY

Reception To Be Held This Afternoon At The Town Hall

Chinese Tank Week for the British War Loan will be inaugurated this afternoon at the Town Hall, when prominent Chinese business men will be guests of Messrs. A. G. Stephen, John Johnstone and A. W. Burkitt at an informal reception when plans for the week will be outlined.

The affair was originally planned as a Garden Party at the grounds of the British Consulate.

GERMANY MUST FIGHT TILL IT GETS 'FREE SEA'

Agreement On Transfer Of Part Of Chinese-Eastern Railway Not Recognised

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 24.—In reply to the notification by the agreement between M. Kerensky, then Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Japanese Ambassador concerning the transfer to Japan of the Chinese Eastern Railway between Laoshakow, on the Sungari Railway, and Changchun would be given effect, the Chinese Government has protested on the grounds that China was not consulted regarding the proposed transfer.

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AUSTRO-GERMAN PACT 'FOUNDATION OF PEACE'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 22.—Baron von Kuhmann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, interviewed by the Vienna correspondent of the Tagblatt, said: "Precisely as the Alliance of 1879 was the bulwark for European peace, so the renewed and deepened Austro-German Alliance will be the foundation stone of the world's peace."

29 MEMBERS RESIGN FROM ST. PATRICK'S

Will Meet On Wednesday To Form The Irish Association

To take action on the sending of a telegram to Ireland, deplored the attitude of the country and urging Irishmen to respond to the Empire's war measures, the St. Patrick's Society of Shanghai will meet at the Palace Hotel Tuesday evening. Twenty-nine members of the society have resigned and will form the Irish Association of Shanghai Wednesday. The St. Patrick's Society will continue.

Among those who have resigned

are President H. G. Simms who will preside Tuesday evening for the last time. Major T. E. Trueman, vice-president, who was a target for criticism by members at the last meeting, has also resigned and will join the Irish Association. Messrs. J. K. Tweed, F. H. Forde, B. C. Lambert, S. B. Nell and H. M.

Tibbey have been prominent in the organisation of the new association following the split in the St. Patrick's Society at the last meeting.

Many members of St. Patrick's refused to vote to send the telegram at the last meeting because the time was not opportune; others expressed the sentiments that the telegram lacked the necessary "punch," while a third faction refused to favor the telegram because of alleged threats made in a committee meeting by Major Trueman.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, May 23.—M. Clemenceau has handed the Cross of the Legion of Honor to Lt. Col. V. V. V. who recently escaped from Germany after killing three German soldiers who tried to stop him. He had previously assisted the escape of well-known French aviators whose freedom he considered to be more valuable than his own.

Tank Day In Kobe Nets £50,000 In War Bonds

(Reuter's Pacific Service)
Kobe, May 24.—The subscriptions to War Bonds on Empire Day totalled over £50,000.

A tank was the principal feature at the demonstration held at the Gymnasium today, where about 600 members of the British and other Allied communities gathered and held a very successful auction at which all bids were taken as a pledge for a subscription to War Bonds.

The British Ambassador, Sir Conyngham Greene, telegraphed to the Tank Committee commanding the scheme as an excellent one and wishing them success. The bidding quickly rose from fifty to £50,000 and the total amount raised exceeds £50,000.

Athletic sports for the children followed, when Consul-General Forster addressed the gathering.

Altogether Tank Day proved a great success.

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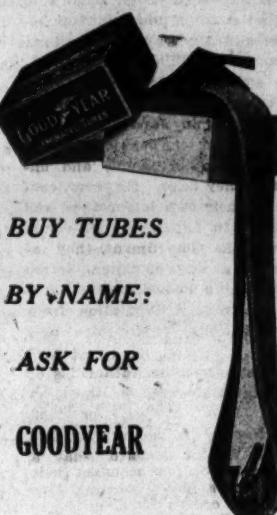
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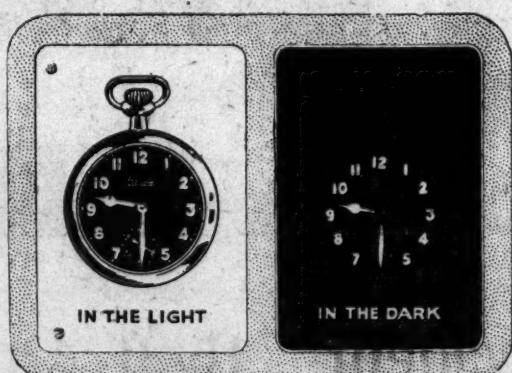
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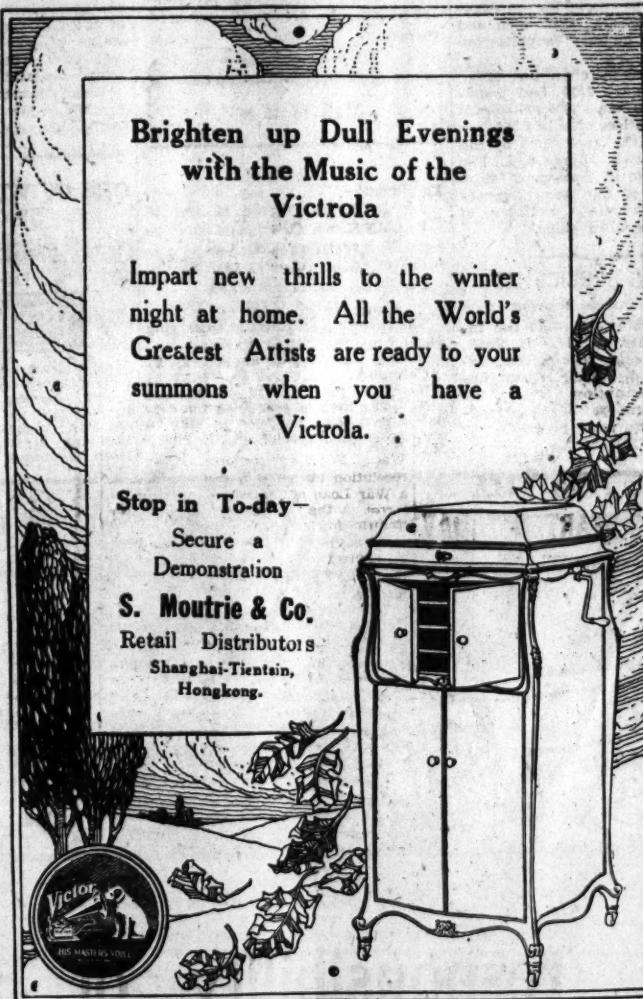
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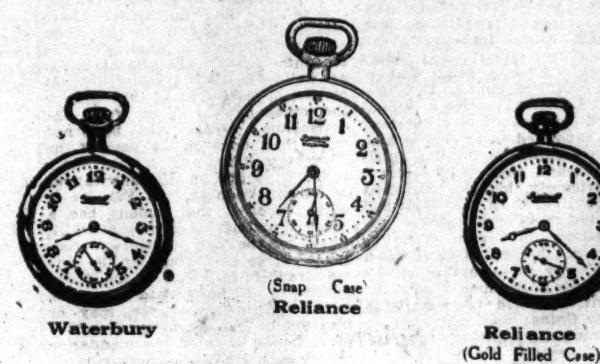
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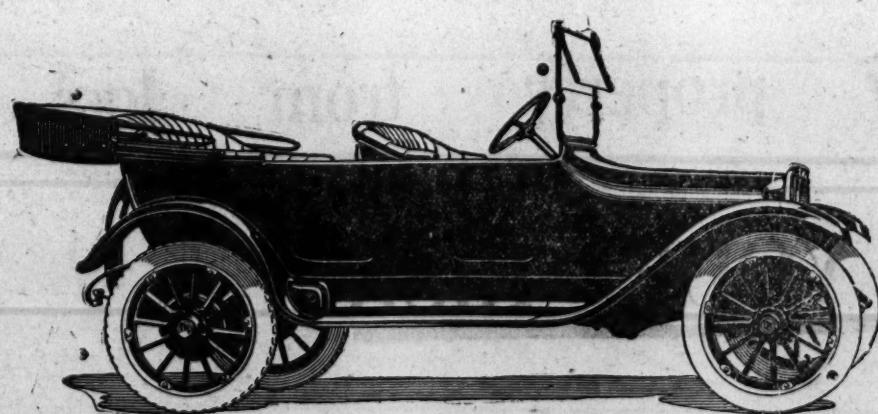
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President Tells Students To Mind Own Business

Delegation Protesting Against China-Japan Treaty Is Received Courteously But Firmly

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, May 21.—An interesting incident happened today, illustrating both the state of uninformed public opinion and a phase of educational development in China.

The Peking students think they have as much right as the Government students in Japan to express an opinion on the subject of the Sino-Japanese Agreement; and undoubtedly they have. However, convinced of their own importance, and the weight that their opinion would have with the Government, they today made a demonstration before the President's Palace, and insisted in his receiving a delegation from them so that they might state their views.

Late last night the authorities of Government University, of the Government Law School, of the Higher Normal School and of the Technical School learned that a movement was on foot amongst their students for a joint meeting this morning and orders were, so far as practicable, issued to the students to attend their classes today and leave politics alone. These orders were not obeyed. At 8.30 this morning a crowd of several hundred students from these four Government institutions gathered at the Hsinhua-men and demanded audience of the President. The Presidency officials tried to get the crowd to disperse, but there was no hose pipe handy, or nobody happened to think of it if there was, and so the crowd instead of dispersing grew larger, and more clamorous. After a good deal of back-and-forth haggling, the President consented to receive a delegation of the students and a dozen or so were appointed to interview him.

On their appearing in the President's presence, they were received very courteously, but the President very firmly told them that they had better mind their own business. He assured them that men quite as patriotic as themselves had been responsible for the signature of the Sino-Japanese Agreement, that the agreement contained nothing detrimental to China; and, according to one account, perhaps not very reliable, he assured them that the terms were virtually those that had been published conjecturally in the local press within the past few days. He told them that they had better get back to their studies and per-

haps in a few years' time they might be qualified to express opinions on political questions and international relations. In the meantime their minds would be more usefully occupied on simpler matters.

The President's remarks were received none too graciously, and it appeared not unlikely that some of the delegation would try to heckle him, but he very firmly declined to answer anything in the nature of direct questions on specific points, and the students had to be satisfied with the knowledge that they had simply disturbed the President's routine of daily work.

Whilst this had been going on at the President's palace, the authorities of the University had been considering how they should deal with the matter, and instead of deciding upon any punishment for the students the Chancellor had decided to resign. The Chancellor is Mr. Tsai Yuan-pei, formerly Minister of Education, and his action casts a side light on the educational condition of the country. Many times students have demanded the dismissal of teachers because of this or that reason for objecting to their continued tenure of their posts. The reason has never been incompetence, of which the students can hardly be judges, but some other defect, as the students think. The unfortunate thing is that almost invariably the authorities have sacrificed the teacher to the whim of the students. Practically the students dictate educational policy as well, for they demand the inclusion or exclusion of this, or that other subject in or from the curriculum. This has happened more than once in the case of the University here, and several times it has happened in other institutions of higher learning. In this, as in other spheres, the student has a habit of getting his own way; and it would not be very difficult to trace a very large percentage of the present troubles in China to the direct influence of half-baked students, which influence, however, may or may not be less disastrous than that of a horde of old-time mandarins whose sole idea of progress is to follow in the ruts that their predecessors have worn. The half-baked student and the over-baked mandarin are between them responsible for a great deal.

WAR SAVING CAMPAIGN SUCCESS IN BRITAIN

£65,205,304 Raised By That Method In Four Months This Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 23.—Sir Robert Kindersley, Chairman of the National War Savings Committee, writes that one of the most remarkable aspects of the financial situation since the intensive war-saving campaign was initiated in October has been the increase in the contributions of the small investor in the shape of sales of War-Savings Certificates and Post-Office Bonds. Simultaneously the deposits of the Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks have increased.

The total investment by small investors during the first four months of 1918 was £65,205,304, as compared with an average monthly contribution in October, November and December, 1917, of £1,205,533.

There were altogether 245,100 holders of British Government securities at the outbreak of the war. There are now some 16,750,000 holders of various types of Government securities.

The Daily Chronicle, commenting on Sir Robert Kindersley's statement, refers to the many-sidedness of the contribution made by Great Britain in the war.

It mentions that Great Britain is clothing the American troops in France and providing most of the armament, except artillery.

Great Britain, up to December 1, 1917, had advanced £1,186 millions to her Allies and £175,000,000 to the Dominions.

She transports every day an average of 7,000 officers and men and 30,000 tons of military supplies to France.

Her Navy and merchantmen up to the end of August, 1917, had transported across the sea 13,000,000 officers and men with a loss of only 3,500.

The scale of the work done by the navy is too little appreciated. For instance, the Royal Dockyards since the beginning of the war have repaired 31,470 warships, exclusive of repairs done to Allied ships.

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HONGKONG SERVICE LIST

Reuter's Pacific Service

Hongkong, May 24.—At the invitation of Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman of the Club, His Excellency the Governor today unveiled an inscription giving the names of members of the Hongkong Club who have proceeded to the front.

• • •

PACIFIST RESOLUTIONS REJECTED BY UNIONS

English Miners' Council Refuses To Consider Motion Favoring Negotiations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 23.—At the annual meeting of the Northumberland Miners' Council a proposal that the Government should initiate peace by negotiations was withdrawn as its movers now considered the present time inopportune.

The Congress of the National Union of General Workers at Blackpool rejected by a large majority a resolution that Labor's support to the Government should cease, as the war is being prolonged for materialistic and capitalistic objects.

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• • •

British Naval Planes Bomb German Bases

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 23.—The Admiralty issues the following communiqué:

Contingents of the Naval Air Force between the 20th and 22nd carried out bombing operations on Zeebrugge, also the mole and sea-plane base and enemy shipping in the vicinity and also on Thourout and the aerodrome at St. Denis Westrem. Two direct hits were made on enemy destroyers. A photographic reconnaissance shows that one destroyer was sunk. We drove down three enemy machines out of control. All our machines returned.

• • •

Wedding

Clemens-Jenkins

China Press Correspondence

Hwalyuan, May 21.—Everything united to make the wedding today of Miss Jeannie Clark Jenkins of Hwalyuan, to Mr. Harry Clemens of Hwalyuan, a happy occasion. The University of Nanking, an event of unusual charm and beauty. The day was fair and cool, the air fragrant from the masses of flowers blooming in the compound gardens. The annual meeting of the Presbyterian Mission, comprising Nanking, Hwalyuan and Nanshuchow, had brought together many friends of the bride and bridegroom who might otherwise have been unable to be present. More than all, the presence of many relatives of the bride gave to the occasion a distinct family feeling, so rare in far away China.

Recently do a bride and bridegroom carry with them such warm affection and so many warm wishes. Miss Jenkins came to China in 1910 to teach the children of her sister, Mrs. James Cochran, and the other American children in Hwalyuan. She has friends without number. Mr. Clemens is the librarian of the University of Nanking and is greatly loved by the many who know him.

The ceremony took place in the Woman's Chapel, a building erected as a memorial to the bride's sister.

Its unplastered wall of gray stone made a most effective background for the decorations, planned by Mr. Du Bois S. Morris. The trailing branches of a great white rose vine climbed across the wall at the back of the chapel, much as they had climbed over the garden wall a few hours earlier.

The black wooden pillars, supporting the roof, were transformed by masses of a feathery green vine with tiny star-like yellow blossoms. The lightness of the general effect was relieved by a touch of brilliant red geraniums directly at the back of the platform, while the straight stalks of yucca blossoms on each side gave the impression of tall white candelabra.

Rev. James B. Cochran, the brother-in-law of the bride, performed the ceremony, assisted by Dr.

Bowen, President of the University yellow chiffon over pink and blue of Nanking; Williams Cochran, a chiffon over pink net, and carrying bouquets of pink roses. The bride was best man: the Misses Nancy and Lois Cochran were bridesmaids: Gwendolyn Cochran and Elizabeth Morris were flower girls, and four of the small boys of the station, William Watts Cochran, Samuel Cochran, Jr., Du Bois Morris, Jr., and James B. Cochran, Jr., were the ushers. It was a very happy choice of the bride to have for her attendants these young relatives for whose sake she had come to China and whom she has been teaching during her years here.

After the ceremony a reception was given to the guests at the home of Mr. James Cochran.

Among those present from out of town were Dr. and Mrs. Bowen, Miss Ellen Dresser, Miss Mabel Lee, Miss Jane Hyde, Rev. W. J. Drummond, Dr. Joseph C. Jarratt, Dr. Sloan, Rev. A. V. Gray, Mr. Owens and Vice-Consul Gilbert, from Nanking; Rev. Edwin C. Lobenstein, Dr. J. Walter Lowrie and Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Beebe from Shanghai; Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Carter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lessing Buck and Miss Martin Gardner from Nanshuchow; Miss Kurt and Mrs. Benedict from Pengtung; and Esther Kjelberg of Hwalyuan.

Mr. and Mrs. Clemens have left for a short trip, after which they expect to return to Nanking where Mr. Clemens will resume his work as librarian in the University.

Save more lives — Buy Bandage Stamps

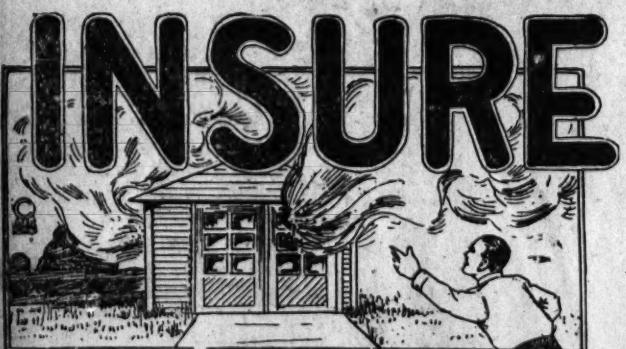
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Tuesday, May 28

RED CROSS PARADE

It will start at 3 p.m. sharp from the corner of Avenue Edward VII and The Bund.

A PRIZE

will be given for the most appropriately decorated car. We want the car of every Ally in Shanghai. Make it unanimous!

Elaborate decorations are NOT required.—BE ON TIME.

Route will be along The Bund to Nanking Road to Thibet Road, where Motor Cars will be reviewed by Judges and pedestrians. Motor Cars will proceed to the French Park for refreshments and disband.

ORDER OF PARADE

1st.	Foreign Policemen at 2.20.	10th.	4 Aides.
2nd.	6 Sikh Policemen.	11th.	Chinese Cadets.
3rd.	Maj. Holcomb, Grand Marshal.	12th.	Scouts.
4th.	Aides—4 in number.	13th.	Band.
5th.	Municipal Band.	14th.	Students.
6th.	American Co., S.V.C.	15th.	Civilians.
7th.	Chinese Co., S.V.C.	16th.	Trolley—Flat Car—Military Band, Flags.
8th.	Tank—Trolley.	17th.	Motor Cars.
9th.	P. K. Chu, 2nd Marshall.		

A New Tank and a Galaxy of Bands

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French Park

4.30 P. M., TUESDAY, MAY 28 — RAIN OR SHINE

Admission \$1.00 includes ALL

Campaign conducted by American Red Cross (China)

BRITISH AND AMERICANS IN FRIENDLY GATHERING

First Of Series Of Dinners To Promote Mutual Understanding Held In Peking

(From Our Own Correspondent)
Peking, May 22.—There has been held this evening one of the most significant gatherings of recent years in Peking, the British Legation staff, the British commercial community and a number of other British residents being entertained at dinner by the American Association of North China. The gathering took place at the Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits, and was undoubtedly the largest and certainly the most representative of the kind that had taken place in Peking. It is expected that this will be the first of a series of Anglo-American gatherings, the object of which is to promote closer intercourse and better understanding between the two nations in their work in China. The ground has been prepared by the Anglo-American series of lectures under the auspices of the Union Language School of Peking, and by similar gatherings in Shanghai, Tientsin and other ports.

Mr. F. E. Hitchcock of the Siems-Carey Canal and Railway Corporation was toastmaster, and he had up his sleeve a whole series of excellent speakers, whom he introduced in the most delightful manner. After the toast of the King of England and the President of the United States had been drunk, Mr. Hitchcock called on Sir John Jordan, H. B. M's Minister who, in the course of a five-minute speech, expressed on behalf of his fellow-countrymen present their high appreciation of the cordiality that had prompted the invitation, an appreciation that was only in part expressed by the very large number of acceptances it had brought forth. He then told how, whilst in England on furlough twelve months ago, the news had been received of America's entry into the War. The prevailing sentiment had not been one of rejoicing that now the whole material resources of the United States would be at the disposal of the Allies but rather of quiet reassurance that England had been right in entering the war at all, for a war into which the United States would deliberately enter must be a righteous war. The entry of the United States was a moral approval of inestimable value.

Dr. Reinsch followed, and in a speech that was followed with the utmost attention he showed how the British ideals of international justice and national liberty and freedom had been so very largely interwoven in American national life that to take them away would be to uproot American institutions and strangle the national life of the people of America. He also pointed out how the fact that President Wilson had for many years been a close student of English political life and character, and had painted portraits, in his earlier book, of American statesmen in which the English lines were strongly marked, had admirably fitted him for full and appreciative co-operation with the leaders of Great Britain at this momentous juncture. Dr. Reinsch's address, all too brief as it was, was a very fine tribute to the best in British political life and character.

Other speakers, Dr. Morrison, Mr. Putnam Weale, Mr. C. E. Allen, and Mr. Denby, of the U. S. War Trade Board, all made valuable contributions to a preliminary discussion of what the two peoples could do here in China to foster mutual interests and to help China to attain the place she ought to be filling. The whole gathering was a great success, marked by hearty good fellowship.

UPRIGHT MAGISTRATE GETS USUAL REWARD

Too Zealous For The Public Good, He Loses His Job

China Press Correspondence
Chukiaoh, Kiangsu, May 18.—Because of marked efficiency and modern ideas of government the District Magistrate here created quite a few enemies. When recently in carrying out a series of gambling raids he came into conflict with those in positions of influence, this opposition became strong enough to bring about a change of magistrates. Under the new magistrate things are apparently taking the old course of least resistance.

The country is taking a final deep plunge in the dissipation of play before the exhausting labor of the new season. Very remote is the town which is not visited by a roving theatrical company at this season. There is a play to suit every taste, and standing room for all. When tickets are sold there is often trouble between the company and the would-be spectators; but when the money is furnished by some local guild, as is most usual, there is very little trouble.

An actor from a theatrical company was beaten to death on the streets of a near-by city a few days ago. Becoming embroiled in a difficulty with a fellow-actor he fled, was pursued and beaten to death before the eyes of the local police, who refused to take a hand, on the ground that they were in the same company and could manage their own affairs.

Another tragedy came about in a gambling raid of the district official. The police mistakenly entering the wrong house, a woman became frightened, thinking they were robbers, and leaped from an upper story window, and was killed immediately.

Chinese Organisations' Farewell To Consul-General Sammons



This photograph was taken on the roof-garden of the Oriental Hotel after the farewell tiffin given to Mr. Sammons by the representatives of six Chinese organisations. At Mr. Sammons' right is Mr. Chu Pao-san, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; at his left Mr. C. T. Wang.

Books And Magazines For Soldiers

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc., from Messrs. W. E. Wilson, W. A. Sturberg, J. B. Ross, L. M. H. Beytagh, W. McIntosh, James Gray, Osborne, H. B. M. Postal Agent, Tientsin, H. B. M. Postal Agent, Chefoo; The Shanghai Miniature Rifle and Revolver Club; The New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., Mr. and Mrs. Handley-Derry (Tientsin), China Island Mission, Messrs. Maitland and Co., Ltd., Messrs. F. L. Marshall, H. T. Hancock, Andrew Spiers, L. Elmore, A. C. Alehurst, H. Chatley, A. McGregor, (Harbin Road Police Station), H. E. S. Pickering, W. L. Thompson, A. Adamson, G. D. Duggins, C. H. Ryde, D. S. Barclay, A. G. Hill and K. K. Johnson. The following letters were received last week:

Red Cross Depot, Bombay, April 9, 1918.

The Postmaster,
British Post Office,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,
I beg to acknowledge receipt of 20 mail bags containing books and magazines for Soldiers and Sailors, and on behalf of the Red Cross I wish to convey their grateful thanks.

for these gifts which will be much appreciated.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. A. L. Davies,
Major,
Hon. Superintendent,
Red Cross Depot.

Dear Mr. Harborne,
Will you thank everyone very much for the books and papers you sent in December and January last. I have been very ill and unable to acknowledge them before, but if you knew how grateful we are for them, you would feel it was well worth while sending them.

We have three huge camps round here, accommodation for about 20,000 men and all papers, books and magazines are very gratefully received.

I distribute them through the Chaplains who are always asking me for more.

The cards also are very welcome, and if anyone would send any picture puzzles:

I only wish I could describe to you what real pleasure your gifts give to the men.

Please accept their and my heartiest thanks for all your kind thoughts.

Yours sincerely,
Sd. F. K. Wheatley,
Matron,
Station Hospital,
Wellington, India.

Mr. G. Butland Loses Another Son In War

Lieutenant George Butland Killed On May 21, War Office Cables

News of the death in action of Lieutenant George Butland, formerly of the Vacuum Oil Company, Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin, was received yesterday by his family here. The cablegram from the secretary of the War Office, London, read: "Deep regret that Lieutenant George Butland, York and Lancashire Regiment, killed in action, May 21. The Army Council expressed sympathy."

Lieutenant Butland was educated in the C. I. M. School of Chefoo and was for three years employed in Shanghai at the Vacuum Oil Co. office. Later he was transferred to

Hankow and then to Tientsin. He left the latter place for the front in October, 1914, and was wounded seriously in July, 1916. Following his recovery he again went to the front.

Lieutenant Butland was the second son of Mr. and Mrs. George Butland and brother of Mr. Charles Butland of Shanghai. It will be remembered that his elder brother, William, was also killed in action in January, 1916.

JAPAN RUMOR EXPLODED

Reuter's Pacific Service
Peking, May 24.—The Chinese press reports that there has been a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps regarding the protection of foreign residents at Changsha at which it was decided that Japan should undertake the necessary measures.

This report is unfounded. No meeting has been held and the question has never been discussed by the Diplomatic body as a whole.

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You'll like the way we treat you. Come in and see us.

PHOENIX, ONYX AND McCALLUM SILK HOSIERY

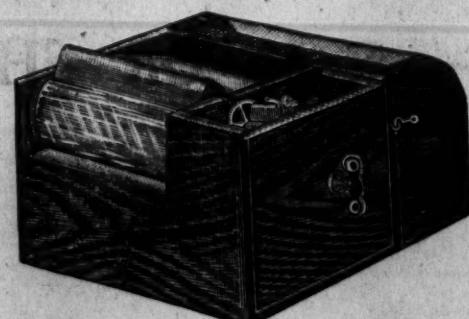
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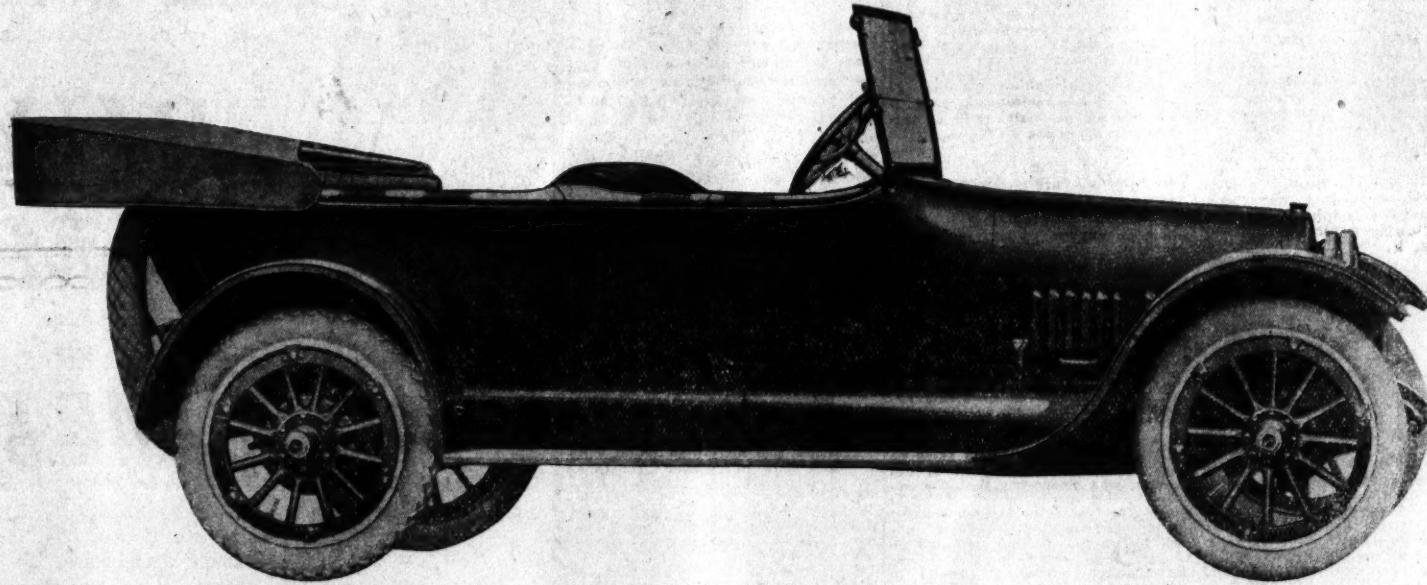
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A SEVEN-passenger, Six cylinder motor car at a price that will surprise you.

It has the same record for economy that made the first Six famous. Commodious, steady on the road, and with wonderful reserve power, this Buick is a winner.

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MR. LANSING EXPLAINS DUTCH SHIP ISSUE

Denies Holland's Inference That
Seizure Of Vessels Was
An Unfriendly Act

POINTS TO GERMAN DURESS

Quotes Netherlands Govern-
ment's Admission Of Inability
To Meet Its Agreements

Washington, April 12.—Secretary Lansing late this afternoon issued a statement in reply to the statement of the Netherlands Government on March 30 in regard to the taking over of Dutch ships.

A copy of the statement has been sent to the Netherlands Legation, but it has not been communicated to the Holland Government in the form of a note because the Netherlands Government, in setting forth its position, merely issued a statement and sent no formal note of protest to Washington.

After pointing out that the Netherlands Government does not argue the question of the legality of the action taken by the United States, Secretary Lansing, dealing with the declaration by the Netherlands Government that the very presence of these Dutch ships in American ports resulted from one detention of them with an unfriendly hand, points out that the statement of the Netherlands Government explicitly recognises the traditional friendship between the two countries, and asserts that it should not "hastily be presumed that we have now abruptly repudiated that friendship" or been false to American ideals of right and justice.

Here is the full text of Secretary Lansing's statement:

"The Netherlands Government have issued a statement relating to the recent action of the Government of the United States in putting into its service for the period of the present war emergency certain privately owned vessels of Netherlands registry lying within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. While this action is referred to as being indefensible from the standpoint of international law, the statement of the Netherlands Government does not argue the question of legality. Nor is this Government disposed to do so. The practice of nations and the opinions of jurists on the right of a belligerent to utilise all vessels which come voluntarily and unconditionally within its jurisdiction are sufficiently well known to render citation of precedent and of authority unnecessary. But, as the Netherlands Government themselves suggest, our action must be subjected to a final test, that of mere legality. It matters very little that our act be legal if, as alleged, it violates traditional friendship and is inconsistent with ideals of right and justice.

Sought Special Privileges

"The Netherlands Government first declare that the very presence of Dutch ships in our ports resulted from our detention of them with an unfriendly hand. While our right to refuse bunkers and cargo license is consistent with friendship, it has said, should have led the author of the special privileges in favor of the subjects of a friendly State. Our own supply of bunker coal at seaboard has been inadequate for our pressing national needs. The cargoes which were demanded were largely of grain, of which our own reserves are all too low. The bunkers, if granted would have served to carry this grain to the Netherlands where it would have demonstrated it was not there needed, and where it would only have served to release equivalent foodstuffs for the enemy. Such action on our part, whatever its intention, would in fact have been an act beneficial to the enemy and having no relation to our friendship to the Netherlands. The owners of Dutch ships were, however, unwilling that their ships should perform any other services than those

Cleaning Up On The Way To The Front



American boys, members of the Field Artillery in France, cleaning their boots on the way to the front.

which it was clearly impossible for us to facilitate, and the ships of this maritime nation accordingly lay idle for many months and until the conclusion on January 25, 1918, of the temporary shipping agreement which was proposed by the Netherlands Commissioners at London and accepted by the United States as a measure to restore to immediate activity that portion of the Netherlands mercantile fleet lying within our waters.

Balked By Germany

"The statement of the Netherlands Government seems to imply that this agreement was in fact lived up to by the Netherlands Government, yet evidence to the contrary is found in the statement itself which refers to German objections as having presented performance by that Government of what is erroneously referred to as America's demands but what was in reality a Netherlands undertaking, that when a Dutch ship left the United States to the Netherlands a corresponding Dutch vessel should simultaneously leave the Netherlands for the United States. Had not the Netherlands Government, under German threats of violence, which were a matter of common knowledge, felt unable to carry out the temporary shipping agreement, it is inexplicable that the S. S. Samarinda and Adams would not have sailed from Dutch port with their cargoes of foodstuffs, which under the agreement the Netherlands was to receive, and of which it was asserted her people were in direct need. Indeed, the statement of the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs made to Parliament on March 12, 1918, if it is correctly reported to us, sets out in considerable detail Germany's objections which prevented performance of this shipping agreement. An extract on March 14, 1918, after the Netherlands Government had been informed that the situation had reached a point where the associated Government could see no alternative but relinquishing, a note was presented on behalf of the Netherlands Government expressing the hope that Germany's

"The action taken leaves available to the Netherlands Government by far the greater part of their merchant marine and tonnage, which, according to estimates of their own officials, is ample for the domestic and Colonial needs of the Netherlands. Shipping required for these needs will be freed from detention on our part and will be facilitated by the supplying of bunkers. The balance is being put into a highly lucrative service for owners receiving the remuneration and the associated Governments assuming the risks involved. In order to insure to the Netherlands the future enjoyment of her merchant marine intact, not only will ships be returned at the termination of the war emergency, but the associated Governments have offered to pay the kind of rates that in many vessels which may be lost whether by war, or marine risks, 100,000 tons of bread cereal which the German Government when appealed to refused to supply have been offered to the Netherlands by the associated Government out of their own inadequate supplies, and arrangements are being perfected to tender to the

Netherlands Government other commodities which they desire to promote their national welfare, and for which they may freely send their ships.

"The statement of the Netherlands Government explicitly recognises the traditional friendship of the United States toward their country. It recognises that we have heretofore sought to act in accordance with the dictates of right and justice and to champion the interests of smaller nations. It should not therefore hastily be presumed that we have now abruptly repudiated that friendship and been false to those ideals. It is, in fact, difficult to believe that such a conclusion could be drawn from this exercise of our rights in a manner which scrupulously safeguards and indeed promotes the national interests of the Netherlands."

Dutch Ship Owners Worry

The Hague, April 12.—Dutch ship owners in Rotterdam are complaining because three weeks have elapsed since the seizure of their ships and no details are given by the American and British Governments as to how the value is to be adjusted in case of loss. Promises to return the ships at the end of the war signify good intentions, they say, but the ships might all be sunk.

I learned today, unofficially that plans for dealing with the owners of the Dutch ships have been drawn up in Washington and London and are expected to be made known here immediately. The owners will be paid on gross or dead weight tonnage a sum, neither more nor less than the amount the British Government pays for its ships. Insurance will be included and the only deductions are for the cost of repairs making ready for the first voyage. Owners are to be paid in cash for all losses or have their ships replaced as soon as possible after the war.

America has sixty-nine ships, out of which only thirty over 2,500 tons are to be used in the Atlantic trade. The cost under the convoy system is less than 1 percent, so that there would be no difficulty in replacing these vessels at the end of the emergency or the war.

The question as to whether the Dutch Government is to send ships to America to fetch 100,000 tons of grain which the associated Governments put at her disposal is still in abeyance. Interpellations are expec-

ted, and passengers from this country for Europe will be limited to comparatively small amounts.

The diplomatic reports confirm a special cable despatch from Bern, printed in The New York Times today, in which it was said that Germany was purchasing all the available American paper money there.

Germany, it was said in the despatch, was employing every possible agency to get American money out of France, and was using American and allied paper money to maintain the exchange rate on the mark.

Officials say they are still mystified as to the purpose, but some of them have a theory that the paper money is being used to liquidate orders for war supplies in Spain, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, and other neutral countries of Europe.

It was suggested also today that goods might be bought in Latin American countries with American paper money and shipped to Germany through neutral European countries.

GERMAN NET SPREAD FOR OUR PAPER MONEY

Buying It Up In Holland And Denmark, As Well As Switzerland

Washington, April 15.—The State Department has been notified by the American Legations at The Hague, Copenhagen and Bern that American paper money is being bought up in Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland.

Meantime the food situation is becoming really serious. The half-pound daily ration is to be discontinued soon. Everybody in Holland has to eat sausages. Cuts cost seven guilders each.

About sixty-five ships are lying idle at Rotterdam and thousands of workers on the piers are idle.

Meantime the food situation is becoming really serious. The half-

pound daily ration is to be discontinued soon. Everybody in Holland has to eat sausages. Cuts cost seven guilders each.

A party of 45 British officers and 150 men arrived here last night from Germany to join the 5,000 already interned in Holland. They arrived at Aix-de-Chappelle when the offensive started and were sent back to Holzinden for fourteen days, and lived on the German ration of bread, water, potatoes and soup.

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IN — "THE BABY BERNHARDT" — IN

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This is a society drama with a punch and also with comedy and pathos. It will hold grown-ups and children alike spellbound.

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Pathe's British Gazette — Annals of the War.

LONESOME LUKE LONESOME LUKE

IN — IN

A two reel spasm of fun in which Harold Lloyd gives you some of the best laughs in your life. Oh for a country life.

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TONIGHT

in a five reel screen

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WHO KILLED ROWLAND TROWBRIDGE?

"A mystery story of unusual excellence—keeps you guessing every minute." — Moving Picture World. "Exciting entertainment; replete throughout with thrilling situations; surrounded with a veil of mystery that holds you from first to last." — Trade Review. "Rich in thrilling situations" — Motion Picture News. "Plenty of suspense and fast action." — Dramatic Mirror.

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Slazenger's "Colonial" Racket \$ 17.50
Slazenger's "E.G.M." Racket \$ 18.50
Slazenger's "Dobert" Racket \$ 21.00
SLAZENGER'S TENNIS BALLS (dozen) \$ 8.50

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Bussey's "Speedwell Driver" Bat \$ 4.25
Bussey's "Far Driver" Bat \$ 7.50
Bussey's "Demon Driver" Bat \$ 10.50
Slazenger's "Special" Bat \$ 16.50
Wedens "Crawford Exceler" Bat \$ 16.50
Cricket Stumps and Ball Mens (set) \$ 3.50
Leg Guards Best make (pair) \$ 4.50 \$ 5.75

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Spalding's Golf Clubs. Hand Forged heads. Shafts of the very finest quality hickory, every one a perfect balance. Drivers, Brassels, Cleeks, Iron, &c. Price \$4.00 each.

CROQUET

No. 200. Full size set for 4 players. Sent out complete in a good strong box. Price \$30.00 complete.
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Spalding's Indoor Baseball Bats. Price \$1.50 each.

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Tennis nets. Made from fine steam tarred hemp. No. 600. Solid Wood Regulation Height, guy ropes and pegs. Price \$6.50 pair.
No. 100. Cord Top line. Price \$6.50 each.
No. 200. Galvanised Wire Head line. Price \$11.50 each.
No. 300. Copper head line. Price \$15.00 each.
Tennis Court Tape Lines. Complete in box with pins and plan of court on cover. No. 150. Price \$11.50.
No. 300. Price \$15.00.
Tennis Court Markers. Hold sufficient whitening to mark one full size court. Price \$8.00 each.

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No. 600. Solid Wood Regulation Height, guy ropes and pegs. Price \$6.50 pair.
No. 825. Iron Posts with winding attachment and pegs. Price \$12.50 pair.

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"Surmeesey" Buoys. Get one of those and learn to swim in a very short time. Price 80 cents each.



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In a strong cotton material, light coloured grounds, with well assorted stripe designs, fitted with stiff cuffs. A splendid hard-wearing shirt at a low price.

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The "Hastings" Shirt

A soft cambric shirt in a good selection of light grounds with stripes of Mauve, Pink, Grey and Blue; Soft double cuffs.

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The "Lewis" Shirt

A plain zephyr material in a well selected variety of shades in Pink, Brown, Blue, Green and Helio. This is a light-weight shirt which will give every satisfaction. Fitted with the correct slope on the neck band. Soft double cuffs.

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In a soft finished Oxford material, fitted with the soft double cuffs. Patterns in Helio, Grey, Blue, and Pink with neat designs.

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Made from a superior quality zephyr, in a range of patterns, with coloured grounds of Grey, Mauve, Pink and Blue, assorted size stripes and neat patterns. Splendid washing material. Stiff cuffs.

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A.P.A. style with skirt attached. These are correct for mixed bathing. size Small, Medium, Large.

Price \$3.00 Suit

Extra large \$3.50 Suit

The "Record" Navy Swimming Costume.

No. 31 Correct A.S.A. design, one piece. In Men's size only.

Price \$2.00 each

"Our Boys" Swimming Costume.

No. 31 A very fine costume specially made like Dads in navy, size Small, Boys, Youths.

Price \$1.50 1.75 1.25 each

Men's Navy Triangle Bathing Drawers.

Price 55 Cts.

Men's Navy Stockinette Bathing Drawers, Small, Medium, Large Extra Large

Price .75 .80 .85 .90 cents



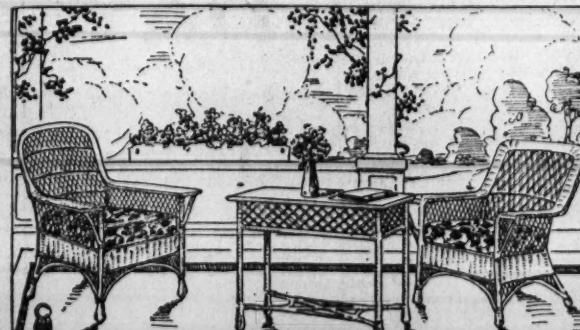
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United States Army And Navy Notes

New York, April 14.—The New York Division of the National Guard Army, now ready for transfer overseas, has a surplus of mascots, according to The Gazette of the 7th Regiment. A soldier correspondent at Camp Wadsworth writes as follows of the mascots of the Empire Division:

"Personally we have not troubled to conduct a canine census or to check up the number of goats, pigs, chickens, squirrels, monkeys, raccoons and such-like to be found hereabout; but, if you were to ask us for an offhand estimate, we'd tell you without blinking that there are more mascots in Camp Wadsworth than there are animals in Central Park's Zoo."

"You may squash, slosh, and skid up and down our nice muddy roads until you cast a shoe or stall, and not once will you be able to look round you without seeing at least a few of the aforementioned creatures. You can't get away from 'em. They are everywhere. They seem to us that abide here just as natural a part of every landscape as the trees, the mud, the tents, the cook shacks, and the stables."

"Dogs predominate. They're of every known breed, color, size and temperament, too. There are mastiffs, bloodhounds, greyhounds, beagles, setters, bulls, poodles—yes, and some of 'em even wear pink ribbons—terriers and many, many, many, oh, so many, pale mongrels. Some of them are honest-to-goodness mascots that were brought here from beyond the 'Smith and Wesson Line,' and they, of course, are petted, pampered, and photographed after the manner of mutts of high station, as for the rest of the pack—well, they just came to us—from nowhere."

A new engineer regiment, the first of the kind ever organised in the history of the army, is now assembling at the Engineer Camp on the race-track grounds at Laurel, Md. Colonel James F. Bell, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is in command, and has issued the following statement regarding the regiments and the qualifications necessary in order to be enlisted as a part of its personnel:

The latest demand from our troops in Europe is for a regiment to maintain and operate the boats and barges on the rivers and canals of France. France has in the Rhone, the Seine, the Loire, and the branches of the Rhine, together with the connecting canals and smaller rivers, probably the most highly developed inland waterway system in the world. Water transportation is popular and is used very extensively. Their system has been for years the best model for study by waterway engineers from all countries.

To meet the demand for men to maintain and operate vessels on this system of waterways the 57th Engineers is to be assembled and organised at Laurel, Md. This opportunity not only to see and travel on these rivers and canals, but to gain first-hand experience in operating a system that is a model is one that will appeal to many young Americans as well as to those who have had years of experience on our own waterways. They will see here not only an opportunity to serve their country, but an opportunity to serve her in the line in which their experience will make their work most valuable. Bargemen, teamsters, sailors, sailmakers, riggers, blacksmiths, ship carpenters, steersmen, hoisting engineers, marine gasoline engineers, and a few clerks will be needed.

The requirements for enlistment are the same as for recruits in general, with the added requirement that men must have experience as outlined above. An applicant should apply for the 57th Engineers (Inland Waterways Regiment) at the nearest recruiting station and give his age, address, trade, and years of experience with name of present and of a previous employer. Men who are not within the prescribed age limits of who cannot pass the usual physical examination for recruits need not apply. Drafted men may have an opportunity later to transfer to this regiment, but they cannot enlist for it now and they are requested not to write about it, as no exceptions can be made and no places held open. Enlistments must be made in the grade of private, but as there are thirty men in each company of the grade of Sergeant or above and twenty-nine in the grade of Corporal, the opportunity for promotion will be excellent for good men of experience.

Recruiting officers have authority to enlist qualified men for this regiment without approval by the Colonel of the regiment. Further information can be obtained, however, by application to Colonel James F. Bell, Engineers, N. A., Laurel, Md.

Brig. Gen. F. W. Sladen, U. S. A., one of the best known of former West Point Commandants of Cadets, is now commanding one of the brigades in the army under General Pershing. General Sladen was Secretary of the General Staff in Washington when ordered to assume his more important duties in France.

That the United States Marines will fight as a division in France is indicated by the fact that the House Committee on Naval Affairs has recommended the appointment of an additional Major General for the corps. The only officer of this rank now in the corps is Major Gen. George Barnett, the commandant. The opinion is general in Washington that the first marine division commander will be either Brig. Gen. Charles A. Doyen, who commanded the first marine regiment ordered to France, or Brig. Gen. John A. Lejeune, the officer who organised the famous marine battle training camp at Quantico, Va.

Major Arthur Adams, O. R. C., in

charge of the Inspection Division of the Ordnance Department for the New York district, announces that men between the ages of 40 and 60 years are needed by the Ordnance Department. The men must be mechanical engineers or men who have had chemical experience. They are desired for executive positions which pay from \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year. This department has charge of all army ordnance manufactured in this part of the country, the inspection territory including more than 150 munition plants. Further information may be had from Major Adams, whose office is in the Albermarle Building, at Broadway and Twenty-fourth Street.

Chaplain Joseph Clemens of the Field Artillery, one of the best known Chaplains in the regular army, has been retired as a result of disability, due to hard service at home and in France. Chaplain Clemens is a native of England and entered the army seventeen years ago.

Another class of assistant paymasters, destined for active service in the fleet, entered the Navy Training School in Washington last Monday. There are about ninety young men in the class, most of them from the enlisted personnel of the navy.

The long trip across the Atlantic, says The Army and Navy Register of Washington, will afford an opportunity for special instruction of troops on their way to France. The school of officers will include recitations held daily in French, training in musketry, minor tactics, military courtesy and honors, and field fortifications. There will be an examination held upon completion of each subject. Non-commissioned officers and selected privates will attend school daily and cover the elementary and fundamental parts of all subjects treated in the officers school. For all officers and men there will be instruction in the order and insignia of rank of the United States, French and British Armies. An important part of the program on board transports will be the daily exercise of thirty minutes' duration in energetic calisthenics for all officers and men. There will be, in addition, certain special subjects for staff officers.

Three additional flying schools have been approved by the War Department. One will be in California, another in Mississippi and the third in Georgia. The California school will be a "one unit field," which means that four aero squadrons will be maintained there for instruction.

The Great Lakes Naval Training Station, near Chicago, will honor the memory of all former Great Lakes men who die in the service of the country. The memorial will be placed in the Administration Building. The roll of honor now totals about thirty men who have made the supreme sacrifice.

The 28th Division of the National Guard Army, which is now ready for overseas service, will in the future be known as the Keystone Division. As its new name indicates, the division is that of the Pennsylvania National Guard. The organisation is now in camp at Camp Hancock, Ga.

The 59th United States Regiment of Heavy Field Artillery, which is training for overseas duty somewhere in New York, was presented with a handsome stand of colors a few days ago. The donors of the flag were New Yorkers, and the presentation speech was made by United States Senator William M. Calder. The entire regiment, in full equipment, was paraded in honor of the event. Colonel Sydney Grant, U. S. A., the regimental commander, received the colors.

The Fifty-ninth is armed with heavy howitzers, and is made up of one-third regulars and two-thirds National Guardsmen, the latter from New York City. The New Yorkers in the command were drawn from the 13th Coast Artillery Regiment, while the regulars are from forts in and near New York. The three battalion commanders are Lieut. Col. Harry J. Watson, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. B. H. Pendry, U. S. N. G., and Lieut. Col. William C. Waller, U. S. A.

Colonel Frederick Perkins, U. S. A., until recently in command of a brigade in the national army division at Camp Sherman, Ohio, has been ordered to duty on Governors Island. He has been designated Officer in Charge of Militia Affairs for New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia. This is Colonel Perkins's second assignment to Governors Island, he being a former Assistant Adjutant General of the Eastern Department.

Major Albert T. Rich, U. S. A., who, as a First Lieutenant, organised and subsequently commanded the "model company" of the National Guard of New York, is one of the regular army battalion commanders under General Pershing in France. The "model" company which Major Rich organised came to be known as the best-drilled guard unit in the United States. Major Rich was a regular army Inspector on duty in New York when he organised the unit, many of the enlisted men in which have since become officers in the army.

A school for the training of enlisted men for positions as non-commissioned officers has been established at Paris Island, S. C., by the Marine Corps. The course of instruction includes modern bayonet fighting, trench work, the command of small units, and other features

Mud—The Natural Enemy Hampers Both Sides In Flanders



The mud of Flanders is looked upon by British soldiers as an enemy. It is, as recent despatches tell, an enemy to both sides, and at the moment is more against the Germans than the British. These British troops are trying to haul a heavy gun out of the mire and are having their troubles. Some of the men are up to their knees in the mud.

of the work which the non-commissioned officer must know in this war.

The champion machine gun unit of the New York Division at Camp Wadsworth is the 1st Platoon of Company D of the 10th Machine Gun Battalion. The second best unit is the 2d Platoon of the same battalion, while the third best is the 1st Platoon of the 10th Battalion.

The camp on the Gettysburg battlefield, where the "tank" units for the overseas forces are in training, has been named Camp Colt, in honor of Samuel Colt, who, eighty-three years ago, patented the army revolver which bears his name. The "tank" training camp is one of the most interesting spots in the United States. Its commander, whose name has not been published by the War Department, is one of the best known engineer officers in the United States Army.

The 30th Division of the army, which is made up of the guardsmen from Tennessee and the Carolinas is now the "Old Hickory" Division. The reason for the name is given in the following order issued from the division headquarters at Camp Sevier, S. C.

1. The name "Old Hickory Division" is selected from the names suggested for this division, as best exemplifying the sturdy fighting qualities of soldiers from North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee, who comprise the vast majority of the personnel of the division.

2. "Old Hickory" was the affectionate nickname of Andrew Jackson, famous American General of the War of 1812. He was born in 1767. While both North and South Carolina claim him as a native son, it is certain that he studied law at Salisbury, N. C., and while yet under twenty years of age was admitted to the bar as attorney and counselor, and in 1788 he was appointed public prosecutor in the region now forming the State of Tennessee. In 1796 he was elected to Congress, and in 1797 to the United States Senate, from which he resigned the following year. From 1798 to 1804 he was Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. He was again elected to the United States Senate from Tennessee in 1822. He was later President of the United States for eight consecutive years.

3. His life was a stormy one, but taken all in all, "Old Hickory" Jackson was one of the most commanding personalities in American history. It is his indomitable fighting qualities, as shown particularly at the battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815, that this division will emulate. The

military history of the ancestors of the soldiers of this division give every reason for the world to expect great things of their sons.

4. The Thirtieth Division will accordingly be known hereafter as the "Old Hickory Division."

KILLING OF GERMANS ALMOST SLAUGHTER

Impossible For British To Miss Them—Much Fighting At Close Quarters

London, April 12.—Perry Robinson, writing yesterday from the British front in Belgium to the Daily News, says:

Extremely hard fighting went on along the little canalised stream between Lestrem and Vieille Chapelle, the canal being so shallow there that the enemy could wade it. He tried to do so in the fact of our troops lining the western bank. Wave after wave of Germans succeeded each other only to be cut

down, our men who fought there saying that, whether with rifle or machine gun, it was impossible to miss the target. Finally it was only at a point further north, close to Estaires, when the Germans were already in that place, that a crossing of the canal was effected. Lower down they would have got across only when the whole channel was choked with their dead, and our men deliberately let the enemy come crowding along the canal bank until massed so close that it was almost slaughter.

On the whole front in the battle zone the fighting seems throughout Wednesday to have been very severe and often at close quarters. Several times the Germans were thrown back from positions they had occupied. They penetrated Lestrem twice and were driven out. They were in Estaires and were won it back. To the north of here also the Germans were at many points further than they were at noon to-day (Thursday).

When the success of the first attack on Ploegsteert permitted the Germans to pour through on the north side, while on the south side fighting was going on about Estaires, the threat to our garrison in Armentieres area was evidently so

great, with the enemy nearly making contact from both flanks in the rear, that our line was withdrawn. I have told how on the furthest south our positions above Givency are unshaken. About here, below Estaires, is that uncertain region where the Germans seem on a very narrow front to have pierced to the west of Lestrem to some point between here and Merville.

The day has been fine and spring-like and the artillery fire on both sides throughout the day was extremely heavy. From villages behind the front threatened by the Germans' advance or reached by his random long range shelling, a considerable exodus of civilians is going

on. I have seen nothing approaching a panic anywhere, but everywhere, as the Germans threaten to push forward, the poor villagers withdraw, and wisely, as from the shadow of a plague.

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NEWLY ARRIVED SHEET MUSIC

La Serenata, by Paolo Tosti.

Volkslied, by Johannes Brahms.

Absehld, by Robert Frang.

Elegie Melodie, by J. Massenet.

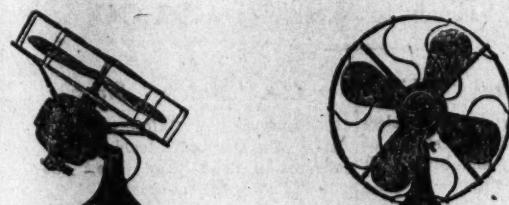
Gebet, by Hugo Wolf.

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16" Stationary Tls. 28.00

16" Oscillating " 33.00

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—May 26, Trinity Sunday. (Festival of the Title.) 8 a.m., Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel), 11 a.m., Mattins. Garrett in D. Anthem "I am Alpha" (Stainer). Hymns 160, 163, 242. Preacher, The Dean. 3 p.m., Children's Service, 6 p.m., Evensong. Anthem "Lead me Lord" (S. S. Wesley). Hymns 161, 169, 627. Preacher, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10 a.m. Mattins. Preacher, The Rev. G. W. Coutas. 6 p.m. Evensong. Address on Church History by The Lay Reader.

Union Church.—Trinity Sunday, 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; subject, The Holy Trinity; chant 98; anthem "Blessed be the God and Father" (Wesley); Hymns, 114, 222. 6 p.m. Preacher, Rev. S. Zwemer, D.D.; subject, "The unoccupied territory of the soul." Chants 13 and 4; Hymns, 396, 394, 395.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by

Rev. Samuel M. Zwemer, D. D., 6 p.m. by Rev. H. E. Phillips, Ph. D. St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield. Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, The Rev. W. P. Roberts, B.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Soul and Body." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday evening 6 p.m. Reading Room No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, open daily except Sunday 10.30 to 12.30.

Sunday Service League.—At 5 p.m. in Martyrs' Memorial Hall, Y.M.C.A., 120 Szechuan Road, Rev. E. J. Malpas of the Medhurst College will speak on "Who was Jesus Christ?" Music. Chorus by the Sunday Service League Choir.

American Song Service.—Dr.

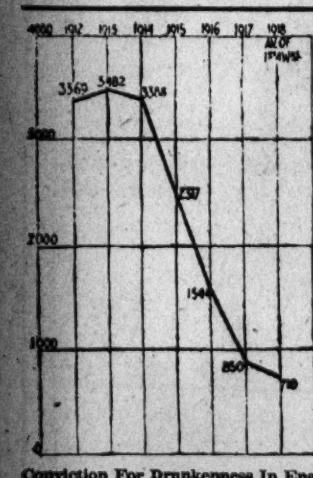
Samuel M. Zwemer will address the American Song Service at the Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund, at 6 o'clock. It will be a memorial service preliminary to Memorial Day, May 30. There will be special music and the American Company, S.V.C., will attend in a body. Judge Lobinger will preside.

How Britain Met Liquor Problem

THE great difficulty with which England is confronted in obtaining a sufficient supply of food for its population has brought up again the question of the use of alcoholic liquors. In spite of the fact that beer, whisky, or wines are drunk by practically every class in England, the prohibition element has taken advantage of the opportunity to repeat its demands that the country should go dry, writes the London Correspondent of The New York Times.

In a debate in the House of Commons recently these demands were pressed, but the Government was firm in its opposition. It declared that if the time ever came when there was in reality a choice between providing grain for beer and grain for bread, it would have no hesitation in declaring for bread, but it held that things had not yet reached so serious a condition and that it was not in favor of imposing further restrictions at this time.

It was admitted that 3 percent of the total food supply now consumed in Great Britain is used for brewing beer, of which perhaps 1 percent is returned after the brewing process.



Conviction for Drunkenness in England and Wales, Weekly Average

to be used as animal food, and it is the deliberate judgment of the responsible officials that, taking all the factors into the consideration, no better use can be made of this 3 percent at the present time.

This means that the British Government has considered the consumption of alcohol as something more than a drink question. It has realized that it affects nearly every aspect of the life of the nation and that meddling with it will result in all sorts of unexpected effects. It is expressing no opinion whatever on the right or wisdom of the drinking habits of the people—it is merely trying to modify them so as to make the nation more efficient in the war.

To take only one factor in the problem, the British workingman believes in beer and always has been used to drinking beer. It may be quite true that if he were told by the Government that the national straits were such that he could have no more beer, he would shrug his shoulders and take tea, but as things have not yet come to this stage, he still wants his beer. For nearly four years now he has been working extremely hard under depressing circumstances, and the Government feels that he is entitled to his usual pint.

So in the Commons debate J. R. Clynes, Parliamentary Secretary of

The Qualities That Make Foch A Great General

An Estimate By Stephane Lauzanne
Editor In Chief Of LE MATIN, PARIS

"This new Commander in Chief of the Allied Armies," says one of the foremost French editors and journalists in this article, "is a man in whom the qualities of Knowledge, which breeds vision, and of Confidence, which breeds action, are unusually blended."

(From The New York World)
The editor of The Sunday World asks me to give his readers some key to the character of the newly appointed Commander in Chief of all the Allied Armies—to analyse Ferdinand Foch and his career, and point out the qualities in the man which have lifted him to his place of supreme responsibility.

The qualities which make Ferdinand Foch remarkable are qualities which exist in many other men, of every race, who are not remarkable at all. The thing which is remarkable is merely this: That in him qualities exist side by side which ordinarily, so experience has led us to believe, would be contradictory of each other—which, in the parlance of the chemist, would neutralise each other, as a blended base and acid do.

What are these qualities? Two: First, his great and comprehensive knowledge of the science and art of war; that enormous technical equipment which puts all the tools of his work at his command, simplifies every professional problem to its essential elements, and made the Germans themselves long ago recognise him, in their own gracious words, as "one of the few strategists of the first class among the Entente Allies."

Second, his superb moral quality of unwavering confidence in himself, in his armies and in the worth, almost the sacredness, of the cause he fights for.

The acquisition of great knowledge along any line tends to produce the thinker rather than the doer. The wise man sees, and foresees, so much that he often lacks confidence to take action. On the other hand—as observation teaches us every day of our lives—the man of supreme and assertive self-confidence is constantly in danger of being overadventurous.

He supposes it is because the consequences of a blunder of action are so much more visible at once than those of a blunder of inaction that far more of the proverbs which are humanity's condensed common sense counsel prudence than advise and urge adventure. "Look before you leap," for instance.

These conditions already are severe, and have had a very marked effect in reducing the amount of drinking all over Great Britain. They were drawn up by a body known as the Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic), of which Lord D'Aberton is Chairman, and which set itself not to stamp out the use of alcoholic liquors, but to study the social customs of the people and devise methods by which men should get a reasonable amount of beer and whisky if they wanted to, but should be discouraged from drinking to excess.

How greatly the Central Control Board has succeeded is shown by a few figures. In the Metropolitan Police District of London, covering 700 square miles and a population of 7,500,000, the convictions for drunkenness in 1913 were 66,617; in 1914, 67,103 and in 1917 only 16,567. In England and Wales the deaths from alcoholism, excluding cirrhosis of the liver, were, in 1913, 1,831; in 1914, 1,816, in 1915, 953, and the deaths from cirrhosis of the liver were, in 1913, 2,880; in 1914, 4,039, and in 1916, 2,986.

These results have been achieved by regulating strictly everything connected with the sale of liquor, and it is noticeable that there has been a stricter enforcement by the police of these and other war regulations than similar ordinances affecting everyday life. They have been applied to all but the most sparsely inhabited sections of Great Britain, and must be obeyed by 38,000,000 out of a population of 41,000,000.

In the first place, saloons may now be open for only five and a half hours a day, two and a half hours in the morning and three in the evening, and these are so arranged as to come at dinner and supper time. The Central Control Board is convinced that the chance of drunkenness is enormously decreased if liquor is taken with meals, and it consequently forbids the opening of saloons before noon or after 9 or 9.30 at night. Then it forbids treating, and imposes heavy fines if any breaches of the regulations are detected, not only on the barmaid, but on the landlord and the customers. This, of course, is aimed at the habit of a group of people standing one round after another until every one has had more than he wants and most are feeling dizzy.

Spirits also have been weakened. They may not now be sold stronger than 30 under proof, and may be as weak as 50 under proof, while popular rumor has it that the average London publican has in his enthusiasm gone a good deal further in this direction than the Central Control Board requires. This particular device is dictated by the British workman's method of drinking spirits. He knows nothing of high balls, but takes his tot neat, followed by beer as a "chaser." The result is that now he cannot get in this way his alcohol as strong, however persistently he tries.

Spirits may not be sold for consumption at home for more than two

blades, its base pivoted at Verdun, had been set to sweep toward the Rhine in the direction of the hand of a watch.

That was the Marne maneuver of Joffre, in conception. Now for its working out, beginning with the 5th of September, Gen. Mansouri, at the tip of the blade, came into action at once, and the first days of the battle are decided by him. He met with a resistance which grew less and less in intensity as von Kluck, recognising the extent of the menace to his right flank and rear, hurriedly withdrew to a safer disposition of his forces. Inside Foch and his career, and point out the qualities in the man which have lifted him to his place of supreme responsibility.

Next inside d'Esperey was Foch, with his Ninth Army, holding the center of the enormous line. Opposed to him was the crack organisation of the whole German military machine, the Prussian Guard, together with the Saxon Army, 200,000 men, it later developed, against his own 120,000. And this was the Marne maneuver of Joffre.

I have one personal reminiscence of the man. A little while before the war, I was invited to give a lecture at the historic City of Nancy, and Gen. Foch—then in command of the crack 20th Corps, garrisoned in that city—did me the honor to preside both at the lecture and at the dinner which followed it. At table I was placed near him and we talked.

There had long been in France two schools of military theorists those who backed the theory of offensive fighting to the limit of strength and those who favored the theory of defensive fighting to the last ditch. I asked Gen. Foch, who already had a brilliant reputation as a tactician and whose courses at the War College had become famous, what he thought about it.

He answered incisively:

"There are not two theories or two schools. There is only one. There can be only one—the theory and the school of good sense. In certain cases, good sense requires attack at all costs; in others, good sense demands defense to the last minute. And in that case only the General is beaten who thinks he is beaten."

Six weeks after the Marne, when the Germans had diverted the masses of their attack and were attempting to outflank the entire French Army by forcing a way through Picardy and Flanders, and incidentally to seize the Channel ports and destroy England's direct lines of communication, good sense required defense to the last minute. The small British force was in desperate straits along the Yser and at Ypres and the whole movement became, first, a "race to the sea" between the flank-marching Germans and the threatened French, and second, once the race was won by a thin line of Frenchmen, a question of holding all along the line to the last ditch.

Both in the race to the sea and in the subsequent formidable and supreme attack of the Germans against the line of the Yser and Ypres, Gen. Foch was in command of the Allied forces, and meeting the enemy with desperate resistance, finally inflicted a second decisive defeat.

There is no offensive school, no defensive school; there is only one school, that of good sense.

How often have I thought since of that hour of conversation in the Club Lorraine, at Nancy. The impression Foch made on me then was one of absolute clarity. His eyes were clear. His thoughts were clear. And his words—the expression of his thoughts were clear.

That, I am sure, is half the explanation of him—the clarity of vision and of understanding which can come only from thoroughly digested knowledge. The other half—his faith in himself and his abilities, faith in the courage and devotion of his officers and men, faith, above all, in his cause.

The extreme value of that last

fact must not be overlooked. I know something of its meaning from personal experience, for it was my privilege to be included in the garrison of Verdun during the height of the German drive to take our keystone fortress. Our confidence was what held Verdun. Whence it came I do not know, but we had it. "They shall not pass"—that was not rhetoric. We felt it. And they did not pass.

In skill and in morale—the two great elements of his profession—Foch has proved to the Germans that he is their master. Now as Commander in Chief, opposed in a duel of wits and determination to the Germans' own picked war master, he faces the supreme test of his powers.

Undoubtedly he faces it with habitual confidence. And France, America and England, knowing what stuff he is made of, may face it in his own spirit.

At his extreme left was a body of troops, the 42nd Division, in which, as he himself said, he had every confidence. He determined, in the thick of the battle, to disengage the 42nd from that hard pressed and crumpling flank, fling it swiftly and unsuspectedly across his rear from left to right, and send it smashing into that crevice

and a half hours a day, and cannot be bought at all Saturdays and Sundays.

Moreover, to check the evil occasioned by soldiers and sailors drinking on the train, railway station refreshment rooms are forbidden to deal in spirits and no bottle smaller than a quart

can be sold. This is the beginning of the offensive after the long retreat.

In obedience to it, Mansouri with the Sixth Army, on the extreme left, began the advance which compelled von Kluck first to give up his direct thrust at Paris and then to begin his withdrawal. Next, inside Mansouri, Sir John French, with what was left of the British expeditionary force, also began attacking, and to French's right Gen. Franchet d'Esperey, with the Fifth Army, assumed the offensive in his turn. The grand maneuver was essentially a swinging of the whole Allied line to the west and northward toward the Channel and Flanders—as if a gigantic scythe

had been substituted for drinking, or a violent reaction after the war.

Talking to the representative of The New York Times, Lord D'Aberton said:

"I am glad of an opportunity of talking over the position with a representative of American opinion, as we feel the position here is not well understood on the other side of the Atlantic, and that the extraordinary progress realised during the last three years has not been grasped.

When one considers how these regulations limit the freedom of the drinker, and then remembers that in addition to that no more spirits are being distilled in Great Britain and the whisky firms are decline to draw more than a certain quantity from their stocks, while the Government has materially reduced the amount of beer that may be brewed, it will be seen that the saloons and all things connected with them are under very close regulation. In fact, the Central Control Board wants to do as far as it can without running the risk of three dangers, the establishment of shebeens, the popularisation of drug-taking or some other equally dangerous

substitution for drinking, or a violent reaction after the war.

"Talking to the representative of The New York Times, Lord D'Aberton said:

"I am glad of an opportunity of talking over the position with a representative of American opinion, as we feel the position here is not well understood on the other side of the Atlantic, and that the extraordinary progress realised during the last three years has not been grasped.

"I hear people talking as if we had wished to do more in the direction of restrictions, and have not been allowed to by public opinion or by trade organisations. That is not at all my view. If we had done more or had imposed more severe restrictions, we should, in my judgment, most unquestionably have achieved less.

"Whatever would be the case elsewhere among new communities in sparsely populated areas, here, in large industrial centers, densely inhabited, with ingrained habits es-

tablished for centuries, more violent measures than those which have been adopted—and you will realise that what is in force is pretty severe

—would have alienated popular opinion, and would have failed to achieve the immense improvement which has been brought about.

"You ask me what are the new facts brought out by recent experience?

"The first result is that science and physiology have a good deal to say on the alcohol problem, and that a wise solution can most surely be found by their light.

"A second point I would like to make is that methods of drinking are even more important than the gross amount of alcohol drunk. You will perhaps say that this is no new conclusion, and that the example of France, where a large amount of alcohol is consumed, but where, except in the northern districts, drunkenness is comparatively rare, shows that the aggregate amount of

drinking is not necessarily the cause of drunkenness.

"(Continued on Page 14)

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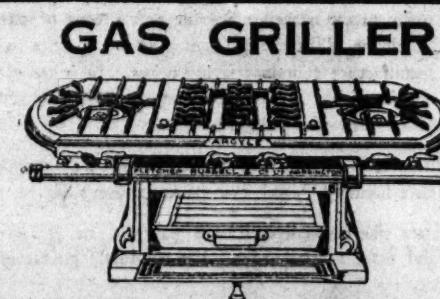
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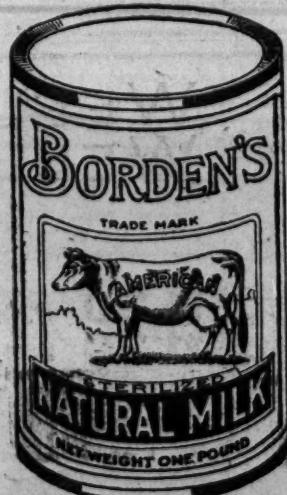
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American Soldiers' Letters

Talking Across
N. Z. Command Depot,
England, Jan. 22, 1918.

My Dear Tom: The Germans had been driven from some trenches to a depth of about three miles. It was the day that the famous tanks were in action for the first time, and the Germans tried to isolate the garrison of the front line by keeping up a heavy artillery fire along the back areas to prevent any support reaching those in front. One of our quartermasters was awarded a military medal for good work done in getting up supplies of bombs and rifle ammunition to a certain company in the front trenches. A party of about forty from my battalion, which happened to be in reserve at the time, made several trips from the dump to the front trenches, a distance of three miles, under very heavy fire from the German artillery, with water, rations and ammunition. I shall never forget that day. It was my first experience in battle, and the men in one trip alone we lost seven men.

You'd say the boy concerned in the following incident was rather lucky. My battalion was in the support trenches on this occasion, the front line of trenches being about three hundred yards ahead. Between both lines of defense a light trench mortar battery was posted, consisting of four shell holes and one of the teams was ordered into the front lines. The team consisted of, I think, six men, each having a distinct part to take in the working and moving of the gun (which, by the way, is a comparatively small though very deadly weapon), and the duty of this particular boy was to carry forward some shells to the gun in the new position. Five started forward and this lad happened to be the last. As he struggled out of the hole his puttee became unfastened and he of course stopped to do it up, allowing the others to go ahead. They hadn't gone fifty yards when a shell exploded right among the five, blowing one of them to pieces. Of that gun team, the boy whose puttee became unfastened was the only one to reach the front trench.

At a certain part of the front which our division once held and where it was generally fairly quiet we used to shout across no man's land to the Germans, a distance of about three hundred yards, on foggy mornings when we couldn't see each other. Some of our fellows used to "stand right on top of the parapet, and though they couldn't be seen at daylight on a foggy morning, it was nevertheless a risky procedure, as it once proved to be. Some of our fellows started one morning: "Hello, Fritz!"

Hello, New Zealand!

"Who are you coming to Paris?" or some other silly question to get a conversation started.

Well, once in the middle of such a conversation Fritz, who is no fool in the art of soldiering and could hear where the voices came from, suddenly opened up with two or three machine guns. You should have seen the scramble to get into their trench. It was too late for that. Two got an Honor in N. Z. An officer who was enjoying the fun himself got the conversation going again, and we presume some of the Germans when they got interested were brave enough to put their heads at least over the

parapet. In the mean time the officer communicated with a battery of what we call eighteen-pounders, which occupied rather a good advance position close to the firing line about a mile and a half behind, giving the gunners the exact position of the Germans opposite, on whom we wished to retaliate. Simultaneously, and as fast as the gunners could load and fire, the battle raged about salvoes, and the conversation came to an abrupt termination. We of course couldn't find out the result, but we all hoped a few Germans at least were temporarily incapacitated from using the rifle. We had the pleasure of having the last word in that little incident, anyway.

Fights in the air are not very thrilling, but to him who the machine gunners are to him to see easily and distinguished easily, and from the ground one can only see them darting and diving to and fro and hear the rat-tat-tat of the machine guns. I've seen quite a few come to grief, but that is a common sight out yonder.

The average life of an airman at the front is said to be about one week, so don't be surprised to see a flying corps when you join the air force.

about a certain Tommy who was continually falling out of the route marches on account of his feet. He was brought before the O. C. this day and the poor fellow was very much annoyed and said to the O. C.: "Dash it all! I wish I'd joined the flying corps!" "Yes," replied the O. C., "and you'd need to fall out there once!" Your loving JOE.

To Thomas Murphy, No. 1348 First Avenue, New York.

In The Biggest Circus'

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE, Feb. 15

Dear Mother—We are in the biggest circus I ever attended. It is better than a combination of Ringling Bros., Barnum & Bailey and Barnum & Bailey. Everything is going every minute in every section of the air. I have a reserved seat where I can see enough to satisfy the eye of the most curious. We are at the front. They shipped us here in box cars. We marched by day until it was too dangerous to travel in large bodies; then we were split into small detachments for the rest of the way to our base. I commanded one of these. I learned that a part of the company to be sent forward that night to a more dangerous position. I found that I was not to go at that time, but I begged the Captain to let me go, so he consented, and I am now the Acting First Sergeant of our forward company.

"Thrilling" is a mild description of our trip. Shells were bursting all around us and we carefully propped our way over the wreckage to our destination. We are now living in a cave. Still, our quarters are dry and comfortable. Besides, we are so far underground we are safe. They shell our dugouts every night. Every day I make a tour of inspection of our working parties. Such scenes of desolation I never dreamed of. One can never understand the waste, the ruin, until you have seen it. Villages are piles of stone, forests are cut down and the terrain is completely covered with small holes. When the Germans left this place they must have gone in a hurry, for the ground is virtually covered with Boche hel-

metals, clothes, abandoned munitions, wrecked shelters and equipment of every particular.

Several times I have stumbled over the bodies of dead Germans. When the bodies are found they are buried and a simple little cross is fashioned out of a couple of broken sticks. It is a French custom to always respect the dead. At one place I found a poor dead body in the position of a dog, with his feet sticking out. These sights touched me deeply yet, I am making myself hard for these days demand that a man steel himself to duty regardless of the flashes of tender emotions which come to him. The other day I made a tour of inspection with our captain and a French captain. We found a dead German in an unburied position of a dog. The French captain looked at him, then turned away with a sigh. He said to me: "That reminds me of the many brave comrades of mine that have fallen." Oh, these French soldiers are fine fellows! They are our brothers—brothers whom we have found among blood and steel, and they are the truest brothers of all.

We have a great bunch. Sunday our regiment was being shelled. We did not stay inside under cover but rushed out and watched the fireworks, betting all the time when the next shot would hit. Fortunately none of us were hit.

It is a daily sight to see aeroplane battles, and we are now learning to be cautious, for whenever we are outside we are in constant danger. Besides, our dead soldier is of no use to his country.

One of our officers, I learned last night, is to make an inspection of some posts very near the German lines. I asked him to take me. So he has consented to take Harold Hayes and me with him. I hope to get a shot at a Boche. Hayes and I are still together we have bunked together and shared everything and bad, ever since we joined the army. I am glad that we two, with our good Captain, were the first at the head of the column to march under the shell fire. Now, don't worry about me, for when you get this I will probably be in a rest camp waiting for my next tour at the game.

I am sure you will be in a place

where I live. The Germans built it when they were here. The sergeants have a room which German officers probably used. We even have a little store in here and a table which I stole from another dug-out. You know, in a way, if you cannot buy or borrow things, you steal them. There is a German inscription on the door telling the curious name of the place.

Pray for peace, but not a peace till German territory receives a taste of the ravages which France has suffered. When I have put my foot on German soil I will be ready to come home. I have a little silk American flag here which has hung over my bunk every place I have slept in France. I want that flag to take its message of liberty to Germany. Some of my comrades are sitting in here talking and smoking. One fellow just looked up and remarked: "That flag looks more beautiful every day." It is the spirit we have here.

I hope you are all well. I surely do want to see you all, and I hope it won't be long before we can all come back home. Much love to you all a million times. Your own devoted boy, CARROLL.

From First Sergt. Carroll T. Harris.
The Boys Are Boozing'

Herbert, Schall was one of the first of the Dodge City, Iowa, shell haulers to make a trip to the fighting line on the western front in France. With seven other members of his truck company, No. 3 of the 117th Ammunition Train with the Rainbow Division he recently delivered a bunch of motor trucks to the men at the battle front and has written a very interesting letter to his father, T. J. Schall, about his experiences on the trip.

WITH THE COLORS, Feb. 2.

Dear Dad—We returned Tuesday night from our trip to the front, and it was a great one. We were gone eleven days—seven days driving our trucks across the front, a day and two nights at the front, and three days driving home. The trips made by daylight except the last twenty miles. By day we saw the country, and at night we saw the cities. Our stops for the nights were made just outside the large towns and cities and we were allowed several hours in the evening to go into the towns.

The trip was enjoyable, interesting and fairly exciting. The enjoyable part was mostly in watching the natives. The interesting part was seeing the towns and farms, and the exciting part was at the front.

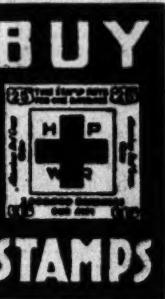
Nearly all the big towns we passed through had heretofore seen no American soldiers, and they were very cordial. The commander of the detachment was kind enough to give us time off whenever we passed through a city before evening, so we did not miss anything.

One day toward the end of the trip we crossed a river in the prairie country and drove into a fairly good-sized town. We stopped our trucks on side street, and before the last truck had pulled up on the sides there were several hundred school kids swarming around the wheels and up on the sides, yelling "American!" and a lot of unintelligible stuff. When we finally reached the main street on foot we saw that we were in a real city. When any of the men would step into a store to make purchases business would pick up in that store, and any native who could speak English would corner one of

the bunch and want to know all about things.

It was not difficult to tell which way they were going. I see where a lot of old maids and grandmothers have the idea that the American soldiers should first stamp out the liquor traffic in France before starting for Berlin, and that instead of doing that they are over here keeping the wine factories working nights to keep up with the demand. The boys are not boozing. The folks of France think water is safe to drink, so they drink wine and cider. Whenever the Americans go they have a hard time finding water fit to drink, and in nearly every town close to the front there are signs on the hydrants placed there by American Army officers saying that the soldiers are forbidden to drink the water. So in a case like that the boys have to drink cider or wine. Cognac, whiskey, rum, in fact, everything but light wines have been forbidden to American soldiers by orders of Gen. Pershing, and the light wines the soldiers get

(Continued on Page 14)



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HAVE LESS FEAR OF U-BOAT PERIL

Naval Observers in Paris Inclined To Believe That Tirpitz Has Failed

BUT URGE US TO 'HUSTLE'

Improvement To Be Maintained, Says One Officer, Only By Ceaseless Building

By Charles H. Grasty

Paris, April 15.—My associations here have been largely with navy people, among whom over-optimism on the subject of the submarine is unfashionable. From the first they have believed that the U-boat was the most serious feature of the whole war, and that to overcome it was necessary to recognise the danger and make every move count against it. This view prevailed in America, to whose aggressive naval policy the present improved conditions are held to be largely attributable.

While navy men are still cautious and deprecate the drawing of violent inferences from two weeks' return, I notice a more confident spirit lately. Anxieties about new German strength issuing from the Baltic still exist, but America has sent offsetting forces to the North Sea, and the allied supremacy there is believed to be solid. In the Atlantic, not only are the anti-submarine forces maintained, but there has been a marked advance in the methods of fighting the U-boats. The depth bomb has become an instrument from which it is difficult for the submarine to escape. It is a matter of simple scientific calculation once a submarine is located, for a dreadnought to destroy it by circling and covering the whole possible area with depth charges. Listening devices are making a better showing all the time, and soap-bubbles are used with increasing efficiency.

The consequence of these advances in scientific methods is that the Germans have been fought to a standstill under the sea. Instead of their energies in shipbuilding counting for an increased submarine force, they are hard put to maintain their existing strength. In quality, too, there has been a marked decline. A few good U-boat Captains and crews are left, but mainly the service is carried on by markedly inferior men. It is said that when a submarine now leaves a home port the men know they can never come back, and the captured crews are found in a state of depression or hysteria, while in actual operations they are much less efficient than formerly.

A naval officer said to me:

"I am beginning to believe that the German leaders have lost faith in the ultimate potency of the submarine, and that is the real reason for their enormous gamble on the present offensive. Otherwise why should they take such chances when they could lie back on their splendid war map? If the submarine should lose its efficiency it would mean the early transport of sufficient numbers of American soldiers to overwhelm Germany within a few months. This is an explanation that might explain the Kaiser's battle, on which the present and future of German militarism have been risked."

"It should always be remembered that, whatever the improvement in the submarine situation, we can make sure of maintaining it only by ceaseless effort in building destroyers and mercantile tonnage. Germany is an enemy whose courage, cunning and resourcefulness it is never safe to overlook. Let America rejoice at the better conditions, but 'hustle harder than ever.'

WHEAT BARRED BY HOTELS

In Several, For First Time, No Bread Was Served

New York, April 15.—All of the large hotels of the city for the first time yesterday put a total ban on wheat and wheat products in their service. In some hotels, substitutes for bread were served in the form of corn cakes and muffins, while other hotels made no pretense even at serving substitutes for bread. Patrons accepted the new regulation without complaint and the novelty of eating a totally breadless meal for the first time proved in itself an enjoyable and interesting experience.

The Federal Food Board will open today its three-week campaign to increase the consumption of potatoes which are now reaching the market in great quantities and which must be consumed before the next crop is brought forth, lest the farmers be discouraged by over production.

Americans Take To Good Old Game Of Football In France



BUCKING THE LINE IN FRANCE. Gladiators of the gridiron, now members of the United States Expeditionary Forces, holding a spirited football game at their training camp in France.

How Britain Met Liquor Problem

(Continued from Page 12)

alcohol consumed per head of population is not really the vital factor.

"I reply that, although this is known very few nations have acted upon it. In England the actual amount of alcohol consumed per head of population has always been small—smaller than in many foreign nations—but it used to be consumed in such a way as to produce a maximum amount of drunkenness and inefficiency.

"Now we believe that this deplorable condition of affairs, as far as England and Scotland are concerned, has been permanently abolished. People have learned to dilute their alcohol; to consume it with food and not on an empty stomach, and to consume it at such intervals as will permit the system to clear alcohol out of the blood before a new dose is introduced.

"If you want to read the details, I strongly advise you to peruse a book recently published by Mr. Carter entitled 'The Control of the Drink Trade.' You will find the whole position set out with studied moderation and care. The book, written by one of the best known temperance reformers in England, is well worthy of the attention of your own temperance reformers.

"There is another book I would draw your attention to, 'Alcohol, Its Action on the Human Organism.' This is a report drawn up by the most eminent physiologists of the United Kingdom.

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Shanghai Baptist College Notes

Last Tuesday Dr. Huntley went to Ningpo to conduct a health campaign. By lectures, slides and exhibits he made quite an impression upon the students especially. He returned to the College yesterday.

Dr. J. B. Webster leaves on Tuesday for a trip to Soochow and Chinkiang to give a series of lectures on general education, including Sunday school work.

Last Monday evening the College timepiece was pushed up an hour and a daylight saving schedule was put on for the campus. It is working nicely. Nearly a hundred of the Chinese students and faculty have already enrolled in the Red Cross and practically every man, woman and child of the foreign faculty and their families are the proud possessors of Red Cross buttons.

The Y.M.C.A. plans to hold a student-efficiency exhibit the week demonstrating to the students the use of the card index, files and efficiency methods in handling office and study records. Miss H. McKeeen is managing the exhibit.

Among the visitors to the campus have been Mr. G. F. Nee, pastor of the North Gate church, Ningpo; the Rev. and Mrs. Boyd and three children from Egypt; Dr. Zwemer of Egypt, the Rev. and Mrs. F. N. Smith of Szechuan, and Dr. J. C. Robins, Foreign Secretary for India of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Board, and Mrs. Robins.

In June of this year the College

selected largely with a view to their impartiality and to the fact that they belong to no special school of thought on the alcohol problem. It is my belief that if this report is widely read and its conclusions adopted the whole alcohol problem will be lifted on to a higher and more scientific plane.

"Turning from the scientific side to the practical administrative side, we claim to have advanced further in a shorter time and on a more solid basis than any country in the world. Perhaps you will beat our record in the course of the next twelve months; we most heartily wish you will do so and we shall watch your experience with intense interest. I will go further and say that if you do beat our record we shall endeavor to follow your lead in so far as measures suitable to one country are adapted to another. One the other hand, if you don't come up to our results, I can promise you this, that we will give you every facility for following our methods.

"I wish you would tell your experts when they cross the Atlantic to come straight to this office from the ship's side, and to make this their home while they are in London. All our information will be placed at their disposal in the freest and frankest manner. Remember this, we are all fellow inquirers after truth, and we want the allied nations to get the best solution, and that leading to maximum efficiency, both in war and peace."

will celebrate its tenth anniversary. Preparations are on foot for appropriate exercises. Among other items of interest in addition to the anniversary and commencement exercises there will be an exhibition on home making by the Christian Home Club, a health exhibit, an athletic exhibition, a Chinese play, juggling and an illustrated lecture by Dr. J. Y. Lee of the Lecture bureau of the Y.M.C.A. in the new Haskell Gymnasium. These are planned for June 22.

American Soldier's Letters

(Continued from Page 12)

to drink are no harder on the morals of the boys than soft American drinks. If any one is worrying tell them their boys are better off with the light wines than with Kansas bootleg stuff.

The last twenty miles we made in the dark, heading straight for the Boche, and saw shell bursts high in the air, and we learned that it was an airplane fight, with the anti-aircraft guns helping out. Later we learned that our surmise was correct. Of course we were a good many kilometers back of the front line, but the fireworks were displayed to good advantage even at that distance. The next day we saw a number of German airplanes in the air, but considerably more French and British machines. The boys at the front say it is no common sight to see a Boche brought down; but they all happened to be lucky while I was looking. We did see a train of wrecked German machines being hauled back from the front.

On our way back in a certain city there was a little street corner stand, a stove, griddle, pan of batter and some butter, and a couple of old folks were baking big pancakes—a cross between buckwheat and corn. I believe—and they were great. The little old lady fried them in butter, and the old man passed them over the counter hot, and the customer ate

they are working a darned sight less. The only work that stops during the rains is the work of the German prisoners. I don't know whether the French Guards themselves don't like the rain, but some one evidently dislikes it, because they always take a vacation during a shower. The rains do not stop the training of the American troops. On the other hand we work harder when it rains than when it does not.

HERBERT.

RHEIMS ARCHBISHOP MOURNS HIS EXILE

Cardinal Lucon Now In Benedictine Cell In Paris, Wished To Stay With Cathedral

Paris, April 15.—Cardinal Lucon, the aged Archbishop of Rheims, is now occupying a Benedictine cell in Paris, having been forced by the military authorities to depart from his beloved cathedral city with the last remaining civilian inhabitants. Interviewed in his cell, the Cardinal said:

"I do not want to be a refugee. I did everything I could to remain in our beloved city, on several occasions resisting instructions issued by the civilian and military authorities. I am only here because I was forced to come away."

When the interviewer pointed out that his removal was necessitated by the daily increasing danger, the white-haired prelate exclaimed, his eyes flashing:

"That did not matter to me. I wanted to remain there for ever as a witness for the cathedral. I wanted to remain there so that at the last minute, the last second, there should be in massacred Rheims one authorised civilian to cry out:

"It is untrue that there was ever a wireless telegraph station on the cathedral. There was never an optical observatory nor a machine gun nor a cannon on my basilica."

"Our officers have already testified to this, but it was necessary that the enemy should be unable to suggest that military denials were interested and that officers could give evidence in their own cause. They could not urge the same reasons for doubting my word, the word of a Cardinal, and my mere presence

there was a perpetual protest against their crime."

"The cathedral," said Cardinal Lucon later, "is gravely mutilated, but it can still be repaired."

NEW TRAINING IN ARTILLERY

Americans Adopt French Method Of Selecting And Training Officers

French front, March 25, (Associated Press)—American Army officers have adopted the French Army methods of selecting, training and promoting officers for artillery service. In recent operations, it is asserted, this plan has produced efficient artillery commanders.

Immense increases in the artillery units of the French Army made necessary the provision of new sources whence officers of that scientific arm might be recruited. In peace times two-thirds of the gunner commissions were distributed among the pupils of the great Polytechnic School, the other third being left open to non-commissioned and warrant officers rising from the ranks and passing through a special course of study. When it was found that more officers would be needed to fill up gaps in the various units, the Commander in Chief was authorised to promote officers of any rank to higher grades by selection

for the American artillery.



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TO SAVE MATERNAL AND CHILD MORTALITY

Woman Professor Of Social
Economics Says Need Is
Greater Than Ever

ANGLO-FRENCH STEPS TAKEN

Now We Are Having A 'Chil-
dren's Year' Under High
And Expert Auspices

Washington, April 13.—"If the United States is to avoid the pitfalls encountered by the other warring countries in the present struggle she must take immediate and thorough-going measures toward the prevention of maternal and infant mortality. She must also look after the health, spiritual and physical, of her growing children."

The speaker was Dr. Jessica E. Peixotto, Professor of Social Economics at the University of California and Executive Chairman of the Department of Child Welfare of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense. Under the joint auspices of the Women's Committee and the Children's Bureau of the Federal Department of Labor, a "Children's Year" has been launched. This campaign, which started April 6, on the anniversary of our entrance into the war, will continue until humanly possible to protect the lives of those at home, and especially those little ones upon whom the future of the country rests.

"I can think of nothing which emphasizes better the absolute necessity of safeguarding infant and child life than what the chief medical officer of the British Board of Education says in one of his reports. He spoke for England. What he said may truly be applied to every nation in the world:

"The European War has given new emphasis to the importance of the child as a primary national asset. The future and strength of the nation unquestionably depend upon the vitality of the child, upon his health and development, upon his education and equipment for citizenship. Great and far-reaching issues have their origin and some of their inspiration in him. Yet in a certain though narrow sense everything depends upon his physique. If that be sound, we have the rock upon which a nation and a race may build; if that be impaled, we lack that foundation and build on the sand. There is no investment comparable to this, no national economy so fundamental; there is also no waste so irretrievable as that of a nation which is careless of its rising generation."

"In planning the 'Children's Year' the period of infancy was not the only period of the child's life considered. Children of all ages are in mind, just as mothers too are a source of solicitude. In making our program the needs of every State, every city and every hamlet within those States had to be considered. No locality was to find its needs unvoiced, nor any State with well-organized child welfare systems lack material for further endeavor.

Hazards Of Infant Life

"The program is long, and yet not nearly so long as the nature of the subject would permit. Because the care of the child has so many aspects, because health depends upon income, income upon industrial life, and industrial life upon the quality of strength, skill and intelligence a nation can produce, a program of child welfare is practically co-extensive with the promotion and conservation of a healthy and happy population.

The hazards of infant and child life, great as they are in times of peace, are multiplied during war. Economic conditions demand that many mothers find employment while the fathers are with the colors. Babies are left without adequate care at home. This fact is largely the cause of increased mortality rates among both infants and mothers under existing conditions. It is this fact which is also responsible for some forms of juvenile delinquency that have arisen in Europe, and which are beginning to be noticeable among us. Boys and girls left alone because fathers are at the front and mothers are the breadwinners of the family are likely to fall into misdeavors.

The aims are to lower mortality rates among mothers and infants, to secure better care for mothers and babies, to give a greater number of children decent surroundings. The slogan for the year is "Save 100,000 Babies; Get a Square Deal for Children." The program will be carried out by the 5,000 odd units of organization comprising the State Divisions of the Women's Committee.

England And France Saw Need

"Shortly after England's entrance into the war," Dr. Peixotto says, "it was found that human life was being used up at two points. Her men were dying on the battlefields of France, and largely because of war conditions, her mothers and babies were dying at home faster than usual. So alarming did the situation become that during the second year of the war steps were taken by the Government to prevent unnecessary loss of life at home. England adopted a slogan somewhat beyond the facts, perhaps, but it was as effective as such artistic exaggeration often is. Posters bearing the sign 'It is safer to be a soldier in France than a baby at home' were posted throughout the country, and the facts implied thrilled the English nation into taking extraordinary measures to protect childhood. The death rate, which had risen to 110 in the thousand, was in 1916 brought down to 91 in the thousand. That was not only a low mortality rate, but the lowest on record for England."

"The tragic band of fatherless children that strain the heart and ingenuity of France are a sadly familiar picture to the whole world. Yet even though war be within her

Matches All Comers In Public For War Savings Stamps



Here is the kind of gambling that the police are not interfering with. It is right out in the open on the busiest corner in New York, Forty-second St. and Fifth Avenue. Edward Kane is the gambler, and Uncle

Sam is the winner. Kane matches anybody for War Savings Stamps. If he loses he pays, if he wins the loser pays and also keeps the stamps. Therefore Edward's gain is nothing but the satisfaction of helping Uncle Sam sell the stamps.

very borders, since 1914 France also has taken steps to see that 'no woman is ignored and no child forgotten.' Italy is taking thorough-going precautions. Germany's solicitude about the protection of her next generation has been unremitting. In Belgium the work being done is, first of all, work for the children.

Weakened Fighting Strength

"With precedents such as this to add to the facts shown by the draft, the United States can ill afford to hesitate. The story of our national vitality as told by the draft should be spread broadcast in the land. Nearly one-third of our young men were rejected because of defect, much of which was of a kind sanitarians believe a sound program for the protection of children could have prevented. The fighting strength of the Nation was below what it might have been because we neglected, to take thought for the health of our children in time.

"As yet the United States has but begun to feel the blight of war. We face no such conditions as exist in England. But unless the country awakes to its responsibilities we may be confronted with a similar crisis. Only vigorous and thorough-going

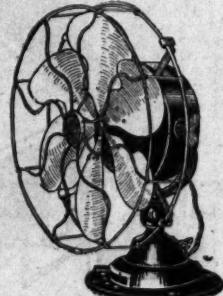
steps in the right direction will prevent it.

"In carrying out the program planned for the 'Children's Year' everything depends upon the State Councils of National Defense, and particularly the State divisions of the Women's Committees. Unless men and women with accurate knowledge of the special situation in their own community can be found to lend a hand nothing but empty resolutions and a reiteration of dreams can be expected in spite of the national program and organization. Service is the thing immediately needed—service from men and women specially qualified to carry new light to the homes of the country. Especially is this last true. As Miss Lathrop, the chief of the Children's Bureau has aptly put it, 'Here is a thing that can only be done if American womanhood will put its shoulder to the wheel.'

Mortality Unnecessarily Large

"The need for the work of the 'Children's Year' cannot be too strongly stressed. Mortality among women and children even under normal conditions is far in excess of what it should be in this country. The annual mortality in the United States among children under five averages 300,000.

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Fifteen thousand mothers die every year. Public health authorities agree that at least half of these deaths among infants are easily preventable. That the mortality among mothers is unnecessarily large has long been admitted.

"As yet figures are not available showing the increase in maternal and infant mortality due to war conditions. Special instances are known, however, which point to a national increase in the death rate among infants sufficient to demand a nationwide campaign for its remedy.

"In time of war the soldier should,

of course, hold first place in the mind of the nation; his well-being and his comfort are the primary interest. But surely we should be broad enough to be able to open our hearts to two great needs at once. Just because some of our men must be sacrificed, surely therefore the care of our mothers and children should be redoubled lest they too pay the cruel price of war.

Child-Labor Standards

"In addition to these hazards there is finally the tendency which also prevailed abroad, but has been stopped

there, the tendency to let down the hard-won child-labor standards.

"The second year of America's participation in the war will be imprinted indelibly upon the pages of the world's history. First, it should stand for heartfelt support of the Allies; secondly, it should stand for a nationwide protection of our population at home. The fight for democracy will be worthless if our national life deteriorates. National existence depends on better men and women; the quality of the future citizenship of our country depends, in part at least, upon the failure or success of the 'Children's Year.'

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**Dominant Class In Germany In
Life Or Death Fight Against
Reforms Sought By Liberals
Of The Nation**

**PAN-GERMAN 'SHOCK ARMY'
UNDER LEAD OF VON TIRPITZ**

**Tireless And Far-Reaching Pro-
paganda Its Chief Weapon—
No Compromise Likely With
Junkers In Saddle**

By Cyril Brown

Stockholm, March 1.—Prussian electoral reform being the pivotal point of the long battle for democracy (the inevitable political reform in Germany), Junkerdom is making its main fight on this limited front, in first line sparring for time with brilliant success, since the Conservatives control the Constitutional Committee of the Prussian House of Representatives; and not relying solely on the brute force of their majority for killing off the dreaded democratic reform measure, they have resorted to Parliamentarian filibustering tactics which for dunces are hardly surpassed by the Congressional records of the world's freest democracy.

The Kaiser, in his sudden enthusiasm for a "new orientation" (as a safety valve for high pressure war tensions of mass public opinion) has not only promised the equal, secret and direct vote in electing members to the Prussian House of Representatives, but reform of the Prussian House of Lords, as the last high citadel of Junkerdom to be transformed into a really representative body, according to the royal will.

Prussian Reform By Hesitant

Two new laws, covering the reform of the three-class electoral system and the reform of the Upper Chamber, where accordingly worked out by the Prussian Government, chiefly by the able new reform Minister of the Interior, Dr. Drews (who, to the chagrin of Junkerdom, is not Prussian, but a Hessian) and submitted for prompt acceptance to the Prussian Landtag.

The Conservatives and their allies scored an immediate Parliamentary victory by coupling both projected laws under one blanket law. So the two must stand or fall together, and by filibuster wrangling over the formal minimum of time taken up in the new House of Lords, Junkerdom and its friends are in the pleasant position of being able indefinitely to postpone the consideration of the real issue, that of democratic electoral reform.

The local issue of the reform of the Prussian House of Lords—while otherwise would have at most a humorous interest as a moving light in the German character, with its passion for quarrelling in deadly earnest over relatively academic questions in the midst of a world war—thus becomes of world interest and importance, because it alone has stopped democracy's hopeful offensive and must inevitably prevent an open trial of strength between the forces of reaction and progress.

Of world interest too is the fascinating and astounding picture (impossible except in Germany, and reminiscent of Nero fiddling while Rome burned) of Junkerdom assembled in a Constitutional Committee watching weeks of innumerable times, tirelessly reading and in subcommittees pondering petitions from vaudeville artists up to captains of industry, all demanding adequate representation in the new House of Lords, while sinister subterranean rumblings and spontaneous combustion of highly inflammable mass opinion, political demagogic strikes convulse all but Junker minds that the tension among the masses is increasing and may yet reach the danger point or, as Count Hertling says, cause "heavy earthquakes" unless the safety valve of democratic reform is turned wide open.

Junker Life Or Death Fight

Because it is essentially Junkerdom's life or death fight against democracy, the procrastinating Parliamentary tactics of the Conservatives have a peculiar interest. The will of the King of Prussia, as elaborated by the Prussian Government, does not call for reconstruction of the present House of Lords into a representative body in the common sense of the word; representation is not to be, as in State Senates, on a basis of numbers or election districts, nor representative even in the limited sense of the American Senate. The reformed Prussian House of Lords is to be a representative body in a higher sense of the word, with infinite hair-splitting possibilities most welcome to reactionary Junkerdom fighting for its privileged existence.

Representation is to be by social, or, more exactly, by occupational classes, and each class of citizens in the Prussian state is to be represented not according to its numerical strength, but according to its relative importance to the state. Every professional, every occupational class, including the idle rich and day laborers, are to be represented in theory on a sliding scale of relative importance to the wealth of the state. Hence journalists, physicians, veterinary surgeons, dentists, druggists, and what not, are all petitioning through their organisations for representation in the new Prussian House of Lords.

It would be the best joke of the year for Germany but for the fact that the "joker" is inseparably coupled with the reform of the Prussian Electoral Law and the consequent delay in enacting the latter measure is causing increasing irritation to responsible public opinion, while tending to still further radicalise and goad into open acts of violence the lower strata of the masses.

While the restless politically fermenting masses are kept down by iron martial law and the liberal-minded German commentator says, "while the Prussian people are waiting with increasing impatience for the materialisation of the equal suffrage promised by the King, the Electoral Law Committee of the Prussian House of Representatives writers away in the unkindly discussions of the reform of the House of Lords. The Conservatives and their allies are in no hurry about the justified claims of the broad masses. The people can wait. All the more interesting appears to them to be the question of who really ought to be-

long to the House of Lords and who should be excluded.

Wrangled Long Over Name

They even wrangled long about its future name. Should the title "Herrenhaus" be kept or should it be called the "First Chamber," or should a new name be coined; a profound worthy of reactionary ingenuity. The fight over the name has been postponed until the end of the deliberations.

Torpedoing Prussian Reform

Junkerdom has further been able to postpone the real issue of the democratisation of Prussia by long-winded scholastic debates as to whether the Crown Prince of Prussia is automatically to become a member of the House of Lords on attaining his majority or whether he should be "presided over" by the military Prince without principities are not historically entitled to seats; whether the Jewish community is to have the right of "presentation" of its representatives, as in the case of the Catholic and Evangelical Churches, or whether the Jewish "Peasants" are to be called into the House by the King; whether the labor "lords" should be "presented" by the labor unions or the sickness insurance organisations; whether the King of Prussia's right to create new members should be limited to 100 instead of 150.

And there are still the claims of the vaudeville artists and veterinarians as "working journalists" to be decided as well as scores of other positions; so that the future make up of the mongrel reform House of Lords contains enough hair-splitting material to enable Prussian electoral reform, and with it real democratisation, to be delayed for months and years, and the mutual interests early in the war knitted Junkers and Pan-Germans into a close offensive and defensive alliance working both ways—for annexation and against democratisation.

Then there are the Pan-Germans who are not Conservatives, or slightly modified, so-called "Free Conservatives," are mostly National Liberals, whose ringleaders in turn form the powerful ring of the so-called "Schwerindustrie"—the iron and steel manufacturers of the Rhine province; but there are also important Pan-German ramifications in the auxiliaries war industries.

Kaiser's Great Sacrifice

That the Kaiser may not be unwilling to do his part, if it becomes clear to the imperial mind that Junkerdom's continued defiance of his expressed will to bring about inner political reforms in Prussia threatens to precipitate a revolutionary coup, is indicated by the fact that the Kaiser as King of Prussia has already done his bit by sacrificing one of the most cherished rights of the Crown, namely, that of calling an unlimited number of new Peers into the Prussian House of Lords ad libitum. Under the Reform Bill the maximum of only 150 members created by the Crown can sit in the Upper Chamber, the bulk of the membership to be nominally created by the Crown but with no personal choice and only on "presentation" of their respective professional or occupational classes.

Unless the Kaiser personally takes an autocratic hand in the fray, a revolution breaks out in the war ends with decisive military defeat, the fight for thoroughgoing democratisation must already be considered as virtually lost; no compromise with Junkerdom in the saddle seems possible.

Although these contingencies are unthinkable to Junkerdom and their victory over democratisation apparently is sure on the decisive battle field of Prussia, they are taking no chances, but carrying the fight further afield, waging it along different lines and varied issues, always for the primary purpose of maintaining their own privileged political existence. In this they are with tragic genius, as they have succeeded in identifying in many men's minds the issue of democracy with the heated controversial question of war aims, skilfully blinding their innerpolitical objective of beating democratisation with the confusing patriotic leitmotif of a "German peace" of far-reaching annexations and thus striving to kill two birds in their offensive against the "weakling" democratising Reichstag majority.

Thanks to confusing and confounding the democratisation and annexation issues, Junkerdom is not forced to fight its battle for political existence and privileged power single-handed. By raising the battle flag of annexation, keeping it well in the foreground, it has succeeded in rallying to its side many unthinking patriots including legions of the "intelligencia," including the German professors; further, those of the higher military who are not of their castes; further, virtually all non-Junker Pan-Germans and most near Pan-Ger-

Pan-Germans No Pikers

Tripitz is the greatest living master of German propaganda; and perhaps no German propagandist has had such a campaign fund as the Fatherland Party. The Pan-Germans are no pikers; the iron and steel interests and their war-industrial allies, swollen with war profits, have put up

millions of fairly far-going annexations—in general, all those who have the knife out for a Reichstag majority which forces through a peace resolution calling for no annexations and no indemnities. For all Junker are Pan-German but all Pan-German are not Junkers, though much as good for all practical purposes, since the fight for annexations is at heart the fight against democratisation.

Millions For Propaganda

Junkerdom too is enthusiastically doing its bit in the Fatherland Party, the Pan-German party, which is good for all practical purposes, since the fight for annexations is at heart the fight against democratisation.

The precipitation of sharp inner conflicts and crises, the ruthless running fight on imperial statehood and Pan-German majority, the incessant attacks on the "weak" vacuous peace policy and the vulnerable blundering foreign policy are all means to the selfish end of turning the progressive course of internal policy, killing the "new orientation" movement, with its dangerous democratic innovations and in particular torpedoing Prussian electoral reform.

That this numerically small group of kindred reactionary spirits can maintain its absolute power in the face of the will of the people, which hardly realises its own will as yet—which is just beginning to wake up to the fact that it has a will.

Junkerdom has a powerful, highly organised weapon in Prussian officialdom, which is at least 90 percent pure conservative, a most useful ally in the annexationistic Higher Military and the annexationist wing of the Officers' Corps, thanks to which it has been enabled to carry politics into the army. But its strongest ally has been and remains Pan-Germanism with its camp followers of patriotic Pan-Germans (east or west) and moderate annexationists. Mutual interests early in the war knitted Junkers and Pan-Germans into a close offensive and defensive alliance working both ways—for annexation and against democratisation.

Then there are the Pan-Germans who are not Conservatives, or slightly modified, so-called "Free Conservatives," are mostly National Liberals, whose ringleaders in turn form the powerful ring of the so-called "Schwerindustrie"—the iron and steel manufacturers of the Rhine province; but there are also important Pan-German ramifications in the auxiliaries war industries.

Patriotic Persecution

With the whole complicated apparatus of Prussian officialdom working openly or covertly for the ends of Junkerdom and its allies, a situation of potential viciousness has resulted; with a marked tendency on the part of propagandists to discharge their patriotic functions always in the most abominable non-partisan spirit, the Socialists being in innumerable ways the principal sufferers under the "system." The latent thought that it is a patriotic duty to persecute the Socialist Party in the interests of the state has been openly voiced by at least one Conservative, as follows:

"All parties are no longer equal. There are parties which we must fight, and which the official must fight as well."

The connection between Fatherland and Prussian Officialdom has likewise assumed the proportions of a public scandal, so that to check the growth of the vicious system, the Prussian reform Minister of the Interior has been forced to issue cir-

cular instructions to all Prussian officials pointing out the "desirability that all Government officials refrain from participating in agitations for the benefit of specific political parties"—though neither the Kaiser nor the Prussian can forbids Prussian officials from taking active part in the Fatherland Party's propaganda.

The Junker and Pan-German combination is able to exert perhaps even more powerful pressure on public opinion through its increasing subsidies of the German press. In

addition to the Conservative and the National Liberal Party organs, which were with them from the start, the anti-democratic annexationists combination is increasingly securing control over chains of newspapers throughout Germany. Numerous important papers have been bought outright or heavily subsidised by the "Internationale," many more provincial and country "news" are "influenced" by advertising offered at family rates by the war industries.

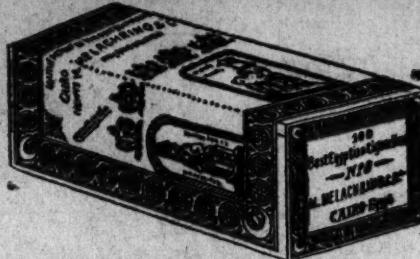
The Advertising Offensive

The process of trying to control German public opinion by buying up the press has been dubbed the "advertising offensive" of the Fatherland Party; and the worst that the champions of democratisation on no annexation can say about it is that "American conditions have come to prevail in the German newspaper world." It has been openly claimed that the Fatherland Party is seeking to impose the "will of Germany" as well as German public life.

The intensive propaganda of the Fatherland Party in the form of maps

meetings and patriotic rallies with or without Tirpitz, but always with fervent telegrams to the Kaiser and Hindenburg, is proving an element of danger to Germany's internal stability. Favoured Fatherland Party mass meetings have aroused bad blood among the masses; they constitute a direct challenge to German Social Democracy whose anti-annexation mass meetings are all too often discriminatingly forbidden by the military authorities, whose sympathies in general are with the Fatherland Party. The Socialists are more and more resorting to tactics of trying to break up the Fatherland rallies, leading not infrequently to picturesque riots, with Labor's "Marschalline" drowning the Patriots' "Deutschland Über Alles." The Fatherland Party must be regarded as the most serious cause of irritation and unrest among the lower classes.

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CALLED POLITICAL JUGGLE

Daily Mail Asserts That Northcliffe Has 'Declined Office In Such A Government'

London, April 19.—Commenting upon the charges in the Government. The London Times says that the course of events suggests that J. Austen Chamberlain's inclusion in the War Cabinet was primarily due to the exigencies of the Irish settlement. It expresses the opinion that for all his honesty of purpose he is no adequate substitute for Lord Milner, and says:

"It seemed in many ways to be an ideal combination that Lloyd George, with his enthusiasm and buoyancy, should be so closely supported and steered by Lord Milner's clear brain and long experience of administration. We doubt very much whether Milner's transfer may not be dearly bought at the price of his absence from the Central Council of the Government, even though he is War Minister. Under the system which has been evolved he will be present at every sitting where the business of the War Office is concerned."

Declaring that Lloyd George's appointments have been too often made with an eye to a balancing of powers and not to the welfare of the public in a new passion for personal integrity in his colleagues, The Times says:

"It is absolutely certain that the nation as a whole long ceased to care two straws about the parliamentary support which may follow this or that political leader, by comparison with the brains and energy which he can personally contribute to the winning of the war."

Wants Cabinet Overhauled

The Times concludes by saying that it is clear that the present reconstruction is only a beginning and that it would have been infinitely wiser to have overhauled the whole machinery of the Government.

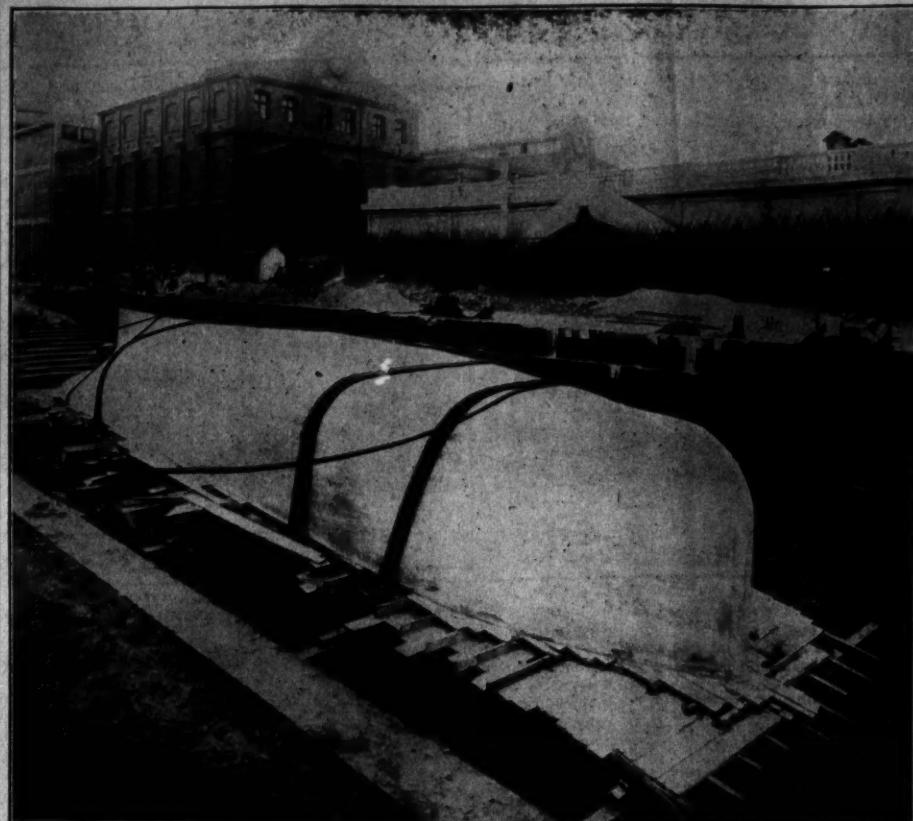
"The whole question of strengthening the Government, the case for which is admitted everywhere," it says, "depends on the choice of men for their own qualities of initiative and resolute courage, not for the political influence which they may have acquired in by-gone days, but which counts for little in the making of the present crisis of the nation."

The Daily Mail, in a strongly-worded editorial on Chamberlain's appointment, says:

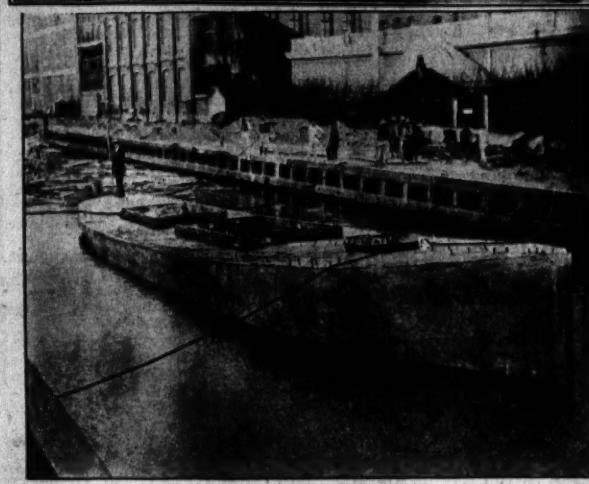
"The Northcliffe newspapers are willing to support any man or body of men who are out to win the war, but will not support those who play at politics at this solemn crisis. It is not to embarrass the present Government that they have refrained from criticism of many matters that needed it. In protesting now against the political reshuffle which gives office to a feeble politician like Austen Chamberlain, who has been publicly saddled with the responsibility for the Mesopotamian failure, the Northcliffe press voices the feelings of every father, mother, or relative of the boys whose names appear in the sad lists (casualty lists) printed in this journal every morning."

"They had expected better things of Lloyd George than indulgence in the old game of political juggling in such a tremendous hour. It is deplorable that in these hours of suffering and death, when the national cause is so vital, the Prime Minister should have applied a purely political test in his promotions. He must have known that public feeling would condemn any choice which sacrificed efficiency to political bargaining while our soldiers are laying down their lives in thousands in Flanders and France. The Government has seriously weakened itself and has done so at

First Concrete Vessel To Be Launched In China



(Photo By Burr)



Two views of the 125 ton ferro-concrete ship launched by the Yangtzeopoo Dock for Arnhold Bros. and Co., Ltd., Friday. Vessels of this size can be turned out in approximately three weeks. The dimensions and other particulars of the boat are as follows: Length, 65ft.; beam, 15; moulded depth, 6.6; twin screws, 30 H. P. "Speedy" kerosene motors; speed, about 8 knots per hour; thickness of hull and deck 2 1/4 in.

GERMAN LOSS OF 50 PERCENT

Canadian Airmen Tells Of Fighting In The President Battle

An Atlantic Port April 15.—Among the passengers who arrived in this country on a British steamer was Major G. P. Howe of the Royal Flying Corps, the first officer to take part in the present Somme battle who has reached this port. The Major, who comes from Alberta, went abroad with the first Canadian force. In the present battle he was brought down, but was not seriously injured.

The air on the battle front was

filled with flying machines and each moment brought its encounter, he said.

"One could not help getting some of the foe," the Major said. "We were up nearly all the time. I flew at one time almost consecutively for twelve hours. So many Germans were brought down that there did not appear to be so many of them on the second night. So the British made a raid in force and dropped tons of bombs on important points and German detachments wherever it was possible. On the third day there appeared to be even fewer Germans in the air."

It was on the third day of the battle that the Major was downed.

"I had gone out over the German lines," he said, "when I found myself engaged with two machines. One of the flyers got in front of me. I made for him, and as I did so the other plane got in position just above me and must have dropped a bomb. It exploded so close to me that the concussion knocked me unconscious. I knew nothing more until I recovered consciousness in the hospital.

"I have not the slightest idea how I landed, but men on the ground said that my machine came fluttering down just as if it were a wounded bird."

The necessity for Allied superiority in the air was emphasised by Major Howe. The most vital thing America could do, he said, was to get airplanes to France, and this could not be done too fast.

"If England," he said, "had had a sufficient number of airplanes the Germans would not have been able to start this present drive. England has many, if it is true, but none of us has enough."

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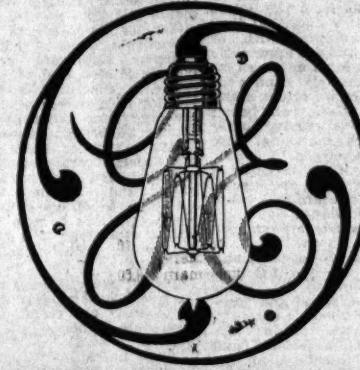
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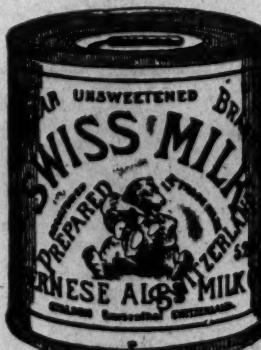


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**CONFIDENCE LOST
BY GERMAN TROOPS**

**Prisoners' Letters And Diaries
Show That Prompt Victory
Was Promised Them**

HIGH LOSS OF OFFICERS

**Kaiser's Forces Will No Longer
Be Driven, But Must Be
Led Into Battle**

With the French Armies, April 13.—One of the most interesting features of the army is the Intelligence Department; especially that section that collects and connotes information from prisoners. The New York Times correspondent today visited such a bureau at the headquarters of the French Army now in the line. The nature of the work and its results were explained

by a young Captain, a descendant of the author of "The Three Musketeers," whose nerve and enthusiasm are worthy of the famous Gascon hero of that romance.

Like every one in the same army with whom I spoke, his confidence is unlimited. After checking the enemy's advance with a comparative handful of unsupported artillery one is justified in supposing that on equal terms—and the terms are equal now that the Germans have lost the advantage of the first concentration for an offensive—victory is certain. But the Captain had chapter and verse to back up his confidence. His commanding General had just said, "Victory goes to the side that is most master of its nerves," and the Captain's work told him more than any other man in the army the extent to which the German nerves are weakening. All his information—and for that matter all other reliable data that reach the French authorities—goes to prove that the German leaders won popular support for this battle and exalted the morale of the soldiers to the highest pitch by a definite promise that this was not

only the decisive but actually the last battle of the war.

"In April we were to enter Paris," say the prisoners, "and peace would be signed immediately."

The Captain showed me documentary evidence of the elaborate propaganda that had been carried on throughout the German Army in preparation for the offensive. Without entering into details, it can be said that there was moral training no less thorough than the physical and material preparations. The first prisoners captured were as certain of victory as in the days of the triumphant march on Paris that preceded the Marne.

Each night an official broadcast was read or distributed containing not only glowing communiques but encouraging news items from every quarter. Thus in a copy I saw there was a lurid account of the panic of Parisians under the first thunderbolt hammer blows of the German super-cannon."

Then, as the offensive was checked, there came a change. The prisoners betrayed doubt. There were ominous questions in their diaries and a note of anxiety in the letters they had written, but to their own dismay were forbidden to send home. Doubt gave way to depression. The losses were terrible and the forward movement ended.

"You damned French always seem to fall upon your feet," said one prisoner bitterly.

On the French front at least it can be safely stated that the reaction from the exaltation of the opening days of the battle is in full progress. Even against the British, where the enemy has gained ground lately, the losses have been such that the boys of the class of 1919—that means 18 years old—are already being used freely.

Still more significant is the fact that the French now captured a far greater proportion of officers than ever before, and that all the evidence agrees that the officers' losses are unprecedentedly high. This means that the German troops will no longer be driven forward into battle. They must have an officer to lead them or they are useless. Even on minor patrols this applies. Never a night passes but that the French capture one or two officer prisoners.

Another interesting source of news is the home letters found on the prisoners. The Captain produced one of recent date from a once prosperous town of Posen in which the wife of a superior army officer complained mournfully to her son that the family was now forced to take such scanty meals as were afforded by the municipal cook wagons, "because it is impossible to get food for home cooking," and added that even then his young sister was wasting away. "She is in bed as I write, too ill

to get up because of lack of food," the letter said.

It is the Captain's firm conviction that Germany was literally forced to undertake an offensive through internal conditions. He concluded:

"Furthermore we have positive information that however the German leaders may affect to minimise

America's military contribution to

the Allies, they know, and the mass

of the German people know that a

prolongation of the war makes

defeat inevitable. No less than other

factors the dread of America's

millions on the French front is re-

sponsible for the present desperate

offensive. The Germans have staked

all on a last throw and have lost

They do not realise it yet, but soon

the truth will be evident to the army

and civil population alike. Then

perhaps something will happen."

Shipping Items

The C.N. ss Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday. The L.C. ss Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday. The N.K.K. ss Yohong Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday. The N.S. ss Ningkao left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday. The C.M. ss Kiangtso left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday. The C.M. ss Poyao left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday. The N.K.K. ss Siyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday. The C.M. ss Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The N.K.K. ss Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday. The C.M. ss Hsinfung left Tientsin for Shanghai on Friday. The C.N. ss Sungking will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today. The L.C. ss Luenku will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap. N.K.K.	Br. B. & S.
May 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br. B. & S.	Br. B. & S.
May 25	10.00* Wwei, Cfoo & T'sin	Tungchow	Jap. N.K.K.	Am. P.M. Co.
May 25	D.L. Dairen	Yedoshin Maru	Ecuador	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
May 25	— San Francisco	Zhangtze	—	—
May 25	— Ningpo	—	—	—

Men-of-War-In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BUVII	Cruise	Chiyo	Jap. g.b.	—	—	—	—	—
MMB	Apr. 26	D de Lacree	Fr. g.b.	—	—	—	—	—
CNWP	Oct. 26	Nightingale	Br. g.b.	—	—	—	—	—
PAOBI	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g.b.	—	—	—	—	—

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SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO HANKOW—Up		(Main Line)		Nanking To Shanghai North—Down		SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"Down"		MAIN LINE.		ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"Up"	
STATIONS.	Local	Even R.	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Fast R.
SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	7.55	8.10	8.40	10.45	12.25	12.15	12.25	12.50	15.50	15.50
WUCHOW	dep.	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	21.00	21.00	15.06	16.06
WUSI	dep.	10.55	12.34	13.41	15.00	19.27	20.21	21.25	21.25	15.18	16.18
CHANGCHOW	dep.	10.50	11.22	15.16	16.05	18.45	19.45	20.25	21.00	15.18	16.18
TAIPEH	dep.	10.50	11.22	15.16	16.05	18.45	19.45	20.25	21.00	15.18	16.18
CHINCHIANG	dep.	9.18	12.62	14.85	17.17	18.22	19.00	19.50	19.50	15.06	16.06
WANKING	arr.	11.15	14.15	16.30	19.20	—	—	—	—	15.06	16.06
PUKOW	dep.	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30	15.30
TSINANFU	dep.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CHINCHIANG	arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PEKING	arr.	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00
PEKING	dep.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	7.35	8.45	11.25	12.15	10.15	14.30	17.50	19.00	21.00	7.35
WOOSHUNG	dep.	6.50	8.10	10.80	11.18	14.40	16.20	18.30	20.45	22.30	—
KIANGWAN	dep.	7.15	11.17	13.42	18.07	18.47	18.57	21.12	21.12	21.12	—
SHANGHAI	arr.	7.35	11.25	13.00	18.18	16.55	18.45	21.20	21.20	21.20	—
WUHAN	dep.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PEKING	arr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PEKING	dep.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SHANGHAI	arr.	—	—	—	—	—</td					

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 25, 1918.
Money and Bullion
T.M.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate
@ 1071=T.M. 93.24
@ 7.32=Mex. \$127.37
Mex. Dollars Market rate: 72.875
Shai Gold Bars 978 touch T.M. 395
Bar Silver T.M. —
Copper Cash per tael 1795
Sovereigns: Buying rate @ 4/4d.=T.M. 4.44
@ exch. 7.32=Mex. \$6.07
Peking Bar Native Interest 05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver 485d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of discount:
3 m.s. %
4 m.s. %
5 m.s. %
Exchange on Shanghai, 50 d.s.
Mr. Paris on London Fr. 27.35
Mr. N. Y. on London T.T. \$4765
Consols £ —
Exchange Opening Quotations
London T.T. 4/6
London Demand 4/6d.
India T.T. 300s
Paris T.T. 514
Paris Demand 615
New York T.T. 107
New York Demand 1071
Hongkong T.T. 701
Japan T.T. 488
Batavia T.T. 3115

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London 4 m.s. Dcyc. 4/8d.
London 6 m.s. Ctda. 4/8d.
London 6 m.s. Dcyc. 4/8d.
Paris 6 m.s. 638
New York 4 m.s. Dcyc. 110d

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE
RATES FOR MAY
T.M. 4.65 @ 4/6d. 21
100 604 = France 6.73
100 0.85 @ 1051 = Gold \$1
100 10 491 = Yen 2.26
100 10 15 = Rupees 3.70
100 10 10 = Roubles —
100 10 150 = Mex. \$1.50

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTIN.Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

China Mutual Life Insurance
Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Ex-
change.

Telephone to us, Central
2601, or write to the Head
Office,

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

Buy Red Cross
Bandage Stamps

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
78, 79 and 75 Bubbling Well Road.
Seven minutes from Bund by trams.
Strictly first-class cuisine under the
personal supervision of the proprie-
tors. Separate baths, hot and cold
water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.
YOU
AND
YOU
AND
YOU
Buy Stamps

We transact a
General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business

J. KUNJOH, Manager

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as
follows in their report for week ending
May 23:

The share market has relapsed into
a dull state which obtained a few
weeks ago previous to the recent
activity in Cottons. The demand for
Cotton shares appears to have abated
and rates close easier with the exception
of Internationals which appear
firm at T.M. 210. Shanghai Docks are
in demand at T.M. 1091, and Shanghai
and Hongkong Wharves are inquired
for at T.M. 751.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. Moyer and Meador, Singa-
pore, report that their Rubber Auctions
this week showed prices of \$96
to \$92 for Crepe and \$96 to \$88 for
Smoked Sheet, the tendency of the
market being steady.

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have
received the following telegraphic re-
port from their Singapore Agents in
connection with the last weekly auc-
tion held at Singapore on May 22:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$94 per picul
equivalent to 1s. 13 1/2d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—\$95 per picul equiva-
lent to 2s. in London.

Market steady but quiet; closed
firm; offered 835 tons; sold 462.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, May 25, 1918.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Unofficial

Sumatras T.M. 70.00
Shanghai Docks T.M. 110.00

Launch Services

Tuesday, May 28, 1918.
The tender conveying passengers
on board the S.M.R. ss. Sakaki Maru
will leave the Custom's Jetty at 11
a.m.

CHUNG FOO UNION BANK
(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Govern-
ment in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital \$2,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domes-
tic Cities:

Tientsin Chinkiang
Shanghai Soochow
Peking Wusieh
Hankow Hangchow
Nanking Ningpo
Yangtow Shaohsing
Huchow Canton
Penghu Hongkong
Tsingkianpu

Agencies and Correspondents in
foreign countries:
London, International Banking Cor-
poration.

New York, International Banking
Corporation.

San Francisco, International Bank-
ing Corporation.

Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.

Kobe, Bank of Chosen.

Osaka, Bank of Chosen.

Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.

and also other principal cities in
foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
841 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted. Inter-
est allowed on Current Accounts and
Fixed Deposits both in Taels and
Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved
securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Z. Sub-Manager.

Telephone No. 2613 General Office.

Telephone No. 1929 Manager's Office.



MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH

3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) T.M. 20,000,000,
Reserve 12,500,000.

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.

President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:

Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama,
Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki,
Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa
(Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd.

The London City and
Midland Bank, Ltd.

New York: The National City Bank
of New York.

The Guaranty Trust Co.
of New York.

We transact a
General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business

J. KUNJOH, Manager

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of
India, Australia and
China

Incorporated by Royal Charter
1853.

Capital \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund 2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Share
holders 1,200,000

Head Office:
28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chair-
man.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Neville Gosschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton,
G.C.B.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank
Limited.

The London County and Westminster
Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of
England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland,
Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Illoko Puket

Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon

Batavia Karachil Saigon

Bombay Hingal Seremban

Calcutta Kobo Singapore

Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai

Cebu Madras Sourabaya

Colombo Malacca Taiping

Delhi Manila Tavoy (Lower
Burma)

Foochow Medan Tientsin

Hankow Peking Tientsin

Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Tientsin

Tsingtao

Tokio

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster
Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and on Fixed Deposits accord-
ing to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved
securities, and every description of
Banking and Exchange business
transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the
chief commercial places in Europe,
India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan
and America.

Fixed Deposits are received for
two months and shorter periods
at rates to be ascertained on applica-
tion.

A. I. D. STEWART.

Manager.

It is
OUR
WAR
HELP

BUY
BANDAGE
STAMPS

(Space kindly donated by
Banque de l'Indo-Chine)

Banque Belge Pour
L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de
Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-Up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin,
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt) and
Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouvernor Societe Generale de
Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Bel-
gique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisenne,
Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir
National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of
New York.

Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts Taels and fixed deposits ac-
cording to arrangements.

Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,

Manager for China.

We transact a
General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business

J. KUNJOH, Manager

(Space kindly donated by Fawcett & Co.)

Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,5

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

S.S. "Stanley Dollar"

The S.S. "Stanley Dollar" is now discharging her cargo at the Shanghai-Hangchow-Poontung East Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of their goods. All claims against this steamer must be sent in within ten days after completion of the steamer's discharge or they will not be recognized. All risk of fire at the wharf is to be borne by the consignees of the goods. Examination of damaged cargo will take place at the Wharf on Saturday, June 1st, at 10 a.m.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COMPANY.

18136

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of John Mark Durrah, Deceased. Cause No. 651 Special Proceeding No. 247 (Administration)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before November 19, 1918, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

JOHN RESIDE HYKES, Special Administrator, 12 Szechuan Road, Shanghai, China.

May 19, 1918. 18052

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of ALFRED CARROLL HUNTER, Deceased. Cause No. 647. NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Special Administrator of the Estate in China of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before November 5, 1918, and that all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

AUSTIN EDMUND LOCKYER, Special Administrator, No. 12 Hankow Road, Shanghai, China.

May 5, 1918. 17953

Anybody can cut prices, but it takes brains to sell at a profit.

EXPERTS IN SKINS AND BRISTLES.

TERMS—Cash in advance. You pay for samples and telegrams.

We quote cif Shanghai prices.

WIDLER & CO.

Chungking, West China. Born 1916—Still Existing.

Kingman Bros. DENTAL SURGEONS

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operations on modern scientific principles, and supply—

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

40, Szechuan Road, Shanghai

ANTIMONY REGULUS (99% Pure)

White oxide of Zinc and Antimony, Suitable for Paints.

Always in Stock.

Apply, HUPEH GOVERNMENT SMELTING WORKS, Wuchang.

Tel. address: "Hupehmine."

Shanghai-Nanking Railway

A New Combined Rates Tariff for the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway will come into force on and from the 1st June.

Copies (in English only for the present) may be had by Merchants, Transporting Companies and business firms free on application to the Traffic Manager, Shanghai North Station, Telephone No. North 3199.

Peking Union Medical College

Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Student who completed the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

Mode of Instruction: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

Entrance Requirements: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of college grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Examinations: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

Calendar: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 30, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School, Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

17597

TENDERS FOR MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

TSING HUA COLLEGE, PEKING.

TENDERS will be received by Tsing Hua College for the (1) Heating and Ventilation (2) Plumbing and (3) Electrical Installations of the Auditorium and Science Building at Tsing Hua Yuan, Peking.

Plans and specifications may be had on the payment of an application fee of \$20 silver, Peking currency, to the Architect's Office, Tsing Hua College, Peking. Ten dollars will be refunded when the drawings and specifications are returned to the College.

Tenders will be opened on July 10 at 3 o'clock p.m. at TSING HUA YUAN.

17936

Russian Lady Dentist

Miss. A. Gauhman

20 Nanking Road, Time 9-12 : 2-6 Tel. 1916.

17257

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernized—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets in Your Home

This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from \$7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY, 127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

17257

AMERICAN
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
APPLE CIDER
SWEET
PURE
&
WHOLESALE

For Sale by All Clubs, Hotels and Stores,

Connell Bros. Company, Agents, Shanghai and Hongkong.

THE CATHAY LACE CO.

10 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The Chief Manufacturers and Exporters of Hand-made Laces, Embroideries, Etc.

Big Stock

of

FILET LACES

for

WHOLESALE

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2519.

REGISTRATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS.

(Amendment of Permit Condition No. 2.)

Notice is hereby given that Condition 2 of the permits issued to German and Austro-Hungarian Subjects in pursuance of the provisions of Municipal Notification No. 2466 has been amended to read as follows:—

"2. Commencing on Wednesday, May 8, 1918, the holder (if a male) is required to present himself in person twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Sundays, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. at the Police Station of his district in order to have his permit checked by the Police."

On and after Wednesday, May 8, all German and Austro-Hungarian male subjects of 16 years of age and upwards are therefore required to report to the Police twice weekly on Wednesdays and Sundays, instead of once weekly as at present and this Condition must be strictly observed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL, Acting Secretary.

Council Room, Shanghai, May 4, 1918.

17539

Depots are open for the sale of

MACHINE-MADE

ICE

at

Hongkew Market

Maloo Market

Wayside Market

62 Avenue Joffre

8 Thorne Road

69 Yangtszepoo Road

6-10 A.M. 4-6 P.M.

10 lbs. ICE will be given in exchange for a METAL CHECK.

CHECKS are now on sale at the COMPANY'S OFFICES:

8 Thorne Road

69 Yangtszepoo Road

20 CHECKS PRICE \$4.00

ICE Delivered, 2½ Cents per lb.

Arrangements regarding deliveries can only be made through

Head Office, 8 THORNE ROAD.

17714

Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

Dept. of Venereal Diseases

and Wassermann Laboratory

P372 Nanking Road

(opp. Lloyd Road)

Hours: 10-12; 2-4 Daily

DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

17714

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernized—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets.

Made from the finest, fadless,

camel wool, procurable only in the

carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either

foreign or Chinese patterns, and

the finish is perfect.

This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify

your home, bring out expressions of

admiration from your guests, and the

cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from \$7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,

127 Peking Road.

You can't miss our factory: it's

right on the road.

17257

The DAUGHTER OF Mme. ANGOT
(LA FILLE DE Madame ANGOT)

in aid of

ALLIED WAR FUNDS

under the Auspices of the

FRENCH A. D. C.

Operette by Lecocq.

1st. Performance Gala Night.

Thursday, 23rd May at 9 p.m.

Stalls and Dress Circle \$5.00

Pitt and Gallery usual prices

2nd. Performance

Saturday, 25th May, at 9 p.m.

usual prices.

Lyceum Theater

3rd. Performance

Tuesday, 28th May, at 9 p.m.

usual prices.

Booking Opens at MOUTRIE & CO., on Monday, 20th

May at 8 a.m.

17955

THE SAVOY HOTEL

No. 21 Broadway, corner Nanjing Road, Shanghai, China.

Special Musical Dinner and Dance Every Evening

Music During Dinner, Dancing After Dinner.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 27		Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
May 27		San Francisco	Korea Maru	Br. C.P.R.	
June 1		Seattle & Seattle	K.Y. Maru	Br. C.P.R.	
June 10		Tacoma & Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 11		San Francisco	Africa Maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 16		Seattle, etc.	Siberia Maru	Jap. Alexander	
June 22		San Francisco	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 24		San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.	
June 25		San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.	
June 30		Seattle, etc.	Tenyu Maru	Jap. Alexander	
July 19		San Francisco	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
July 20		Vancouver	Shinjo Maru	Jap. Alexander	
July 31		Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br. C.P.R.	
		Monteagle	Br. U.P.R.		

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 28	—	Kobe	Kamakura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 28	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Tategami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
May 28	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 1	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 6	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 7	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Wakanoura Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
June 8	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	London, etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.		
—	London, etc.	Hirano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.		

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 28	11.00*Swatow	Yingchow	Br. B. & S.		
May 28	noon Stow, H'kong & C'ton	Wosang	Br. J.M. & Co.		
May 27	4.00 Ningpo	Hain Peking	Br. B. & S.		
May 28	4.00 Ningpo	Hain Ninghsao	Chi. N.S.N. Co.		
May 28	D.L. H'kong & Canton	Kin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.		
May 28	H'kong	Shihki	Br. B. & S.		
May 28	H'kong	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.		
May 28	D.L. Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Kwangtah	Br. B. & S.		
May 28	Singapore	Suliang	Br. B. & S.		
May 21	H'kong & Manila	Mexico Maru	Jap. O.S.K.		
June 1	H'kong	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.		
June 2	Swatow & Hongkong	Kashima Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.		
June 3	Hongkong	Katong	Br. B. & S.		
June 4	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.		
June 11	Hongkong	Sungkang	Br. B. & S.		
June 14	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.		
June 16	Hongkong	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.		
		Canada Maru	Jap. O.S.K.		

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 28	2.00 Tientsin & N'chwang	Kweilin	Br. B. & S.		
May 28	noon Dairen (direct)	Sakaki Maru	Jap. S.M.R.		
May 28	Tientsin, and Dairen	Suma Maru	Jap. O.S.K.		
May 28	2.00 W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.		
May 28	noon W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Kooshing	Br. J.M. & Co.		
May 29	Chefoo & Tientsin	Hainfung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.		
May 29	D.L. Antung	Paotong	Br. B. & S.		
May 31	T'tsin, Dairen, via T'tau	Kohoku Maru	Jap. O.S.K.		
June 12	T'tsin, Dairen, T'tau	Shunten	Br. B. & S.		
		Keeling Maru	Jap. O.S.K.		

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 25	Ningpo	Kiangtean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
May 25	Japan	Fukuoka Maru	Jap.	
May 25	Japan	N'ngpo Maru	Jap.	
May 25	Hankow	Kiangtwa Maru	Jap.	
May 25	Hankow	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.		
May 25	Wenchow	Tungting	Br. B. & S.	
May 25	Japan	Tsaihun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.	
May 25	Tategami Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.		

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwang, Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain Terrible, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, May 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwang, Captain J. McArthur, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnahan, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, May 26, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hain Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, May 27, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinking, Captain Wavel, will leave on Tuesday, May 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Ssangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Wednesday, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung wharf on Tuesday, May 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Ssangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Wednesday,

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA & SEATTLE CALLING

at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI,

KOBE, YOKOYAMA, SHIMIDZU & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain H. Nagata, will be despatched from the S. M. R. Wharf on Friday, May 31, at

The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nissin Kisen Kaisha at

on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Nissin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shunten, Capt. Mcintosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 28, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENSIN, DAIREN & TSING-TAO.—The Str. Hainfung, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Paotong, Captain P. R. Purslow, will leave on Thursday, May 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Meathrel, will leave on Wednesday, May 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 1, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain W. McIlwain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, May 26, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain W. McIlwain, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, May 26, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

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SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports

*(For Liverpool)

Tons

KAGA MARU 12,500

HIRANO MARU 16,000

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Capt. N. Teranaka, June 18

KASHIMA MARU 19,000 Capt. I. Totsuka, June 30

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (VIA Nagasaki, Moji and Kba.)

CHIKUGO MARU 8,000 Capt. K. Sada, May 30

TAKEISHIMA MARU 5,500 Capt. D. Awashima, June 7

WAKANOURA MARU 5,000 Capt. D. Awashima, June 7

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, June 1

CHIKUZEN MARU 5,000 Capt. N. Nojiri, June 8

TAKEISHIMA MARU 4,500 Capt. A. Nakamata, June 8

FOR JAPAN

KAMAKURA MARU 12,500 Capt. C. Shirai, May 28

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU 16,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, MAY 31

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU 18,000 June 3

KATORI MARU 19,000 June 3

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU 21,000 July 22

FUSHIMI MARU 21,000 Aug. 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

TANGO MARU 14,000 June 19

NIKKO MARU 10,000 July 17

AKI MARU 12,500 Aug. 31

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusei Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusei, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TIENTSEN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

100 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Local	Mail	Lux	Mile	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Mail
101	3.	1.			2.	4.	102.
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.			B. S.	B. S.	B. S.
208	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr. Tientsin-Central	2280	1960	1020
2245	1113	635		arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1884	1700	720
2250	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1980	1623	700
696	1128	680		arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	58	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2300		

Local	Mail	Lux	Mile	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr. Tientsin-Central	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1655	1802
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1621	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	1323	1221	
1437	1745	—	148	arr. Tsowow dep.	1048	928	
1801	2021	—		arr. Tsowow dep.	806	640	
7.	—	220			—	8.	
600	2021	—		dep. Tsowow arr.	756	1812	
1098	2221	—	266	dep. Tsowow dep.	601	1211	
1300	693	—	318	arr. Yenchenko dep.	349	1311	
1318	648	—		dep. Yenchenko arr.	339	1226	
1558	318	—	377	dep. Linchow dep.	190	1020	
1818	450	—		arr. Hsichow dep.	2334	810	
9.	—	420			—	10.	
630	457	—		dep. Hsichow arr.	2329	1230	
1156	532	—	522	arr. Peipu dep.	1963	1442	
1200	540	—		dep. Peipu arr.	1946	1432	
1607	1112	—	600	dep. Chuchow arr.	1648	928	
1845	1300	—	631	arr. Fukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express	Express	Express	Express	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express	Express
16.	10.	B. S.	B. S.	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1.	B.	B.
208	1480	—	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1410	—	—
2245	1480	—		dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	1415	520	
700	2130	—	195	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	750	2300	

Yenchenko-Tsangchow Branch Line				Luchow-Tszechow Branch Line			
900 1200 2100 2100 Yenchenko L 620 1230 2000				500 1100 1800 L 620 1218 1900 Luchow L 810 1410 2100			
1000 1410 2200 2200 Yenchenko L 520 1125 1820				640 1218 1900 Luchow L 700 1302 1900			

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

300 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B - train has buffet car with regular meal service

Application for sleeping accommodation at 35.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsowow, Hsichow or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China-Press
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

Evidence Against Irish Submitted To Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

passengers to America to take documents and asks for authority to convey the document drawn up for presentation to President Wilson.

Mr. Balfour replied on May 18 that the document in question ought first to be submitted to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The Lord Mayor replied on the 22nd declining to submit to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland a document which was a direct communication between the Conference and the President of the United States.

Two more arrests were made in Dublin yesterday, including the wife of the executed rebel leader Clarke.

Michael Lennon, a member of the Sinn Fein Executive and editor of the newspaper Young Ireland, was arrested in Dublin last night.

All the persons deported from Ireland were informed that they could have their cases investigated by two judges. It is understood that all refused the offer.

New York, May 22.—Mr. John Dillon, interviewed in Dublin by a representative of the Associated Press, after condemning the Government's Irish policy, denied that the Nationalists had embraced the ideas of the Sinn Fein, which he asserted were wrong and foolish and bound to end in defeat and disaster. He reiterated the adherence of the Nationalist Party to Mr. John Redmond's declaration that the cause of the Allies is the cause of freedom throughout the world. He declared that one of the great forces which have been the root cause of the troubles in Ireland recently has been the unlimited financial support accorded to Sinn Fein from New York.

The editor, manager and the printer of the Chi Shan Pao, a Chinese daily in Peking, have been arrested because of the publication of certain articles relating to the new pact. The office of the paper has been sealed up.

Cardinal Farley, Roman Catholic archbishop of New York, has prohibited priests from presiding at Sinn Fein meetings on pain of expulsion from the diocese.

Navy Offers To Join North, Peking Hears

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, May 24.—Chinese reports from Shanghai state that Admiral Ling Po-yi has telegraphed to the Minister of the Navy expressing his desire to join the Northern Forces with his fleet.

General King Yin-pang, who was instrumental in closing the Sino-Japanese deal, has shown the full text or the general agreement of the alliance to four representatives of the returned students from Japan, according to the Chinese press. The latter are, however, dissatisfied and demand the inspection of the supplementary agreements, which King refused.

The Chinese Ministers to Washington, Paris, the Court of St. James, The Hague and Rome have all telegraphed to the Peking Government demanding the publication of the new Sino-Japanese Alliance.

General Wu Ping-hsian, the Chief of the Metropolitan police, invited all the returned students from Japan to a tiffin at the Central Park Friday noon. None of the students attended, but instead they demanded in writing the inspection of the supplementary agreement and the full text of the agreement pertaining to naval defense.

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Business and Official Notices

APOLLO THEATRE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5th, 1918
at 9:15 p.m.

GRAND CONCERT

by
Professor Harry Ore
well known pianist-composer
and
Jacques Karp
opera singer (baritone).Prices \$2. and \$1.
Booking now open at Robinson Co.
18141The Cathay Trust, Limited
(In voluntary liquidation)NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
pursuant to section 187 (2) of the
Companies Ordinances 1911 that a
General Meeting of the Members
of the Company will be held at the
Offices of the Liquidators, No. 10
Canton Road, on Monday the 27th
day of May, 1918, at 4 p.m. for the
purposes provided for in the said
section.

And

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that on account of the temporary
absence of Mr. J. C. Dyer under
medical orders, the following resolution
will be proposed:"That Mr. Eric M. Ross, C.A.
be and is hereby appointed joint
liquidator for the purposes of the
winding up."For the Joint Liquidators,
F. N. MATTHEWS, F.C.A.,
Liquidator.
Shanghai, 16th May, 1918.
18017SPECIALIST
(can speak English well)For
Venerable and Surgical disease.
Man and Woman's disease.
Skin disease and rheumatism
(studied medicine in Japan,
America and Europe)
Charge moderate.
Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE,
A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from
North Szechuen Road)
Tele. North 2279.
17546BUTTER!
BUTTER!!
BUTTER!!!

Fresh Butter in one-lb. pats.

"DAISY" BRAND
and

"MEADOW" BRAND

may be obtained from all leading
Storekeepers in Shanghai and the
principal Outports. Shipped to
Outports packed in pure machine
made ice.Tinned Butter in 2 lb. (nom) tins
Finest Australian"BULLFINCH" BRAND
and

"RED FEATHER" BRAND

Imported by

GEDDES & CO., LTD.

Tel. 246. 5 Peking Road.

The Shanghai Mutual Telephone
Company, Limited

The Nineteenth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Telephone Building, 244 and 246, Kiangs Road on Tuesday, the 4th of June at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 28th May to the 4th of June, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GUSTAF L. OBERG,
Secretary & General Manager.
Shanghai, May 25th, 1918.
18157

Daylight Saving

The public is hereby notified that from May 22nd to September 30th, inclusive, the official office hours of the undernoted will be from 8 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and from 1:30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
French Bund.
18129FRENCHMAN returned from the front after 38 months of active service, wants to buy Bull dog or dachshund. Write to Box No. 334, care of this paper.
18154

LOST

13 certificates which are issued by the Government of China for refunding the Capital No. b (first instalment) to Hunan Railway, were stolen while deposited in the undermentioned bank last month.

One of those certificates is for \$6,775 and the other 12 are for \$10,000 each, the total amount is \$126,775. These certificates have been signed by the Minister of Finance (羅寶璽), the Minister of Communications (曹汝霖), and the manager of the Bank of Communications at Changsha.

In addition to having applied to the Government of China for new ones, we hereby declare that the originals are null and void, and warn the public against negotiating same whenever forthcoming.

General Liquidation Office,
HUNAN BANK.
18128PLEASE LOOK AT
YOUR SHOULDERSHave They any Wrinkles?
If you like to have a perfect fit,
call on Henry The Tailor.
J14 Seward RoadI acquired the art of Cutting from an American
Tailor. A trial is solicited.

The Sparkles Aerated Water Factory, Ltd.

Factory: No. 76 North Szechuen Road.

We manufacture the following varieties of Aerated waters:—
American Ice Cream Soda Pineappleade Lemonade
Orangeade Raspberryade Gingerale Sarsaparilla
Cream Lemon Lime Juice and SodaPRICE: \$0.75 per dozen and
\$0.50 per dozen for Soda waterto which should be added \$0.72 for the cost of the bottles which will be
refunded on return of the empties.The Water used in the Manufacture of our Aerated Waters is sterilised
by the latest process "THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS" which renders it
absolutely GERM-FREE.

Order books, etc. on application

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE, General Managers.
Phone Central 2255.
17882Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 21

BILL SMITH

says:

A successful day
is likely to be a
restful one, an unsuccess-
ful day an ex-
hausting one.Dene's, Morris &
Co.

Three Star

Five Star

Liqueur

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole AgentsHE who says
"I have done enough"
IS A SLACKER

In these days of Red Cross activity.

(Space kindly donated by W. Z. Zee & Sons)



Bandage Stamps

Bandage Stamps

Bandage Stamps

BUY THEM

(Space kindly donated by Knapp
& Baxter, Inc.)

Bandage

or

Bondage

WHICH?

BUY Bandage STAMPS

(Space kindly donated by Office Appliance Co.)

The Stewart
SPEEDOMETERis the choice of all motorists
who want a speedometer
that they can be sure is
accurate and dependable

For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.
CONFECTIONERS

No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)

Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions

Telephone Central 3829

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by Britisher. Room with board in private family. Range Road or district. No boarding houses need apply. Address to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.

18135 M.28

LOST

LOST, in the neighborhood of the French Consulate General, an Irish terrier, yellow, wire haired, answering to the name of Max. A recompense will be given if needed. Apply to French Consul.

18156 M.28

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, in a good home, educated lady to take charge of 2 young boys. Reply stating salary wanted, to Box 329, THE CHINA PRESS.

18137 M.28

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

FOR RENT: Office flat, No. 1 Hongkong Road, eight rooms, separate entrance, well lighted, facing North. Immediate occupancy. Apply to Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Dept., No. 7 Yuen-ming-yuen Road.

18140 M.26

WANTED: Stenographer for Tientsin. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.

18116 M.26

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsay Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, with bathrooms and veranda, to let. Good table.

Telephone North 412.

18127 M.28

A CHINESE seeks position as Surveyor or civil engineering assistance.

Salary no object. Please apply to Box 320, THE CHINA PRESS.

18110 M.28

AMERICAN college graduate, experienced office executive, correspondent, typist, knowing several languages, seeks position. Apply to Box 287, THE CHINA PRESS.

18089 M.28

TO LET to congenial American, cool, summer, downtown room, with board and tennis. Good home with young American couple. \$90 a month. Apply to Box 335, THE CHINA PRESS.

18158 M.26

UNFURNISHED residential room with bathroom and veranda attached, facing south, situated 17 Nanking Road. Moderate rental, including light, water and taxes. Apply to Frederick Ezra and Co., 18 Nanking Road.

18153 M.28

TO LET, rooms with board in a comfortable private home, good table. Apply 9 Albury Lane.

18145 M.29

FOR SALE: Police dog puppy, 4 months old, good pedigree. Reasonable price. Apply to Box 331, THE CHINA PRESS.

18143 M.26

SLIGHTLY USED, 25 horse power, three cylinder, Union (kerosene) Engine, direct connected to Westinghouse 14 kilowatt, 125 volt, 112 amperes, direct current Generator. Selling price Gold \$2,500.00. For information apply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS.

18113 M.26

SALE: SALE: Lady's leather boots and shoes, best American make, from \$3 to \$5.50 at 184 Chapoo Road, opposite Custom Club.

18127 M.31

FOR SALE: Full-blooded black Pekinese pup 3 months old, very reasonable. Apply to J. K., THE CHINA PRESS.

18138 M.26

FOR SALE: Up-to-date efficient 12 Figure Code comprising full range of Export Produce from Shanghai and Hankow. Most valuable business asset for any Export Firm after the war. Compiled by practical experienced Exporter who is going out of business. Also for sale up-to-date, complete 12 Figure Silk Code. For demonstration and particulars apply to Box 322, THE CHINA PRESS.

18145 J.1

TO LET, from July 1st, 2 detached residences, 7 rooms each. Inspection afternoons, 20 Yates Road. Tls. 140; 486 Eugene Bard, Tls. 110. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18022

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms, near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 90. Further particulars with J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18132

FOR RENT: Comfortably furnished house-keeping flat, near Bund, very cool, no mosquitoes, all conveniences. Suitable for married couple or bachelor friends. Apply to Box 326, THE CHINA PRESS.

18133 M.28

FOR SALE: Two Oliver typewriters: Good condition. No. 2 for \$25.00; No. 5 \$100. Apply at once, Wm. Winter, Missionary Home.

18117 M.26

FOR SALE: Gentleman's riding saddle, all complete and in good order. Reins, blanket, bridle, etc., included for \$80. May be seen by writing to Box 319, THE CHINA PRESS.

18109 M.26

SAFETY Razor Blades Sharpened. Old blades made as good as new, 50 cents a dozen, single blades; 70 cents, double. Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

17806

FOR SALE: Spot Cargo: Quinine Sulphate U.S.P. in 100.oz tins. (The Export of this is now "Embargoed" from U.S.A.) For price, etc. Apply to Box 269, THE CHINA PRESS.

17887

FOR SALE: Spot Cargo: Ribbed and maized wire glass 34" x 36" 1/4" thick. Apply to Box 270, THE CHINA PRESS.

17887

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 21

'How I Lost 20 Pounds in one Month'

TRY THIS
You Can Learn It in a Month

MRS. BESSIE MCCOY DAVIS, the famous dancer, who married novelist Richard Harding Davis, recently found herself getting fat. Mrs. Davis, not at all content with the results of dieting and regulation systems of exercise, began to experiment for herself. At last, she says, she found a comparatively simple method that relieved her in one month of twenty pounds of excess avoiduposis. Here she explains, for the benefit of others, her interesting new exercises.

By Bessie McCoy Davis

OUT of much tribulation, due to superfluous and beauty-destroying pounds, I discovered the short cut to reduction of weight. I can condense it to four words: *By bending the back.*

The secret of weight reduction lies in the back. By exercising the back one can secure perfect balance of body. Equilibrium is the essential of correct weight.

Not merely of weight, but of its concomitant, grace, is the back the centre. A beautiful back has the habit of beautiful posture. It should not have the erectness of a soldier at drill. The ramrod is not a symbol of beauty. Nor should it lean far forward in the absurd kangaroo slouch. Half way between these extremes is the poise of the beautiful back.

Having enunciated these principles of beauty of the back, let me tell you how I became twenty pounds thinner in a month.

It was seeing a photograph of mine, taken with my little daughter, Hope, that told me I had taken on a matronly aspect beyond my years. Analyzing that aspect I saw that it was due, not to years, but to excess avoiduposis. I knew that a woman looks as old as her chin. If the line of the chin is clear and keen, suggesting a razor-blade or the keel of a ship, the presumption is that she is young. If it be muffled by soft, cotton-like flesh she has at least the beginning of the appearance of middle age.

Ever since I can remember, and probably long before that, women have believed that if they could bend forward into the shape of an inverted U they were in good form. If they could contrive to touch the floor with the finger tips without bending the knees they were convinced that they were in fine fettle.

But that is not enough! I could quite easily accomplish that test. Yet the easier life of my retirement from the stage had made me over-weight, and no one is in the pink of condition if she is too heavy.

The genuine test is whether she can touch the floor with her palms—as a monkey walks.

I found that this exercise brought into play muscles



The Last Step of the Bend Forward—Palms on Floor—Which Shows the Back to Be Entirely Supple.



Finger Tips Touching Floor—a Back Bending Exercise Which Is Only One of the Steps on the Way to "Palm-Touching Perfection."



The Backward Bend, Combined With the Sidewise Twisting

Position for the Beginning of the Bending Backward System to Reduce Weight.

Bessie McCoy Davis, the Well-Known Dancer, Explains Her New Back Bending Exercises That Made Her Thin Again

that the touching the floor with the finger tips did not affect. A figure can be on the whole quite stiff and unwillingly and still compass the finger-tip exercise. But the body must be obedient to the will, and the muscles be pliant indeed to perform the genuine test, shown on this page. To stand and walk as a monkey does proves the possession of thoroughly pliant muscles.

Finding that the various forward and sidelong exercises—which we all know—were having no influence upon my excess flesh I experimented with others.

Genuine exercise consists in pulling the muscles. Bending backward I discovered that the muscles extending over the front of my body, from the knees to the neck, were pulled, that is, exercised. Pulling the muscles causes the blood to flow at accelerated speed and in greater volume. The blood stream carried away excess globules of fat on its current.

This bending back exercise I alternated with the bending forward movement. To do this you raise the hands over your head and then, bending the waist with their sweep, bring them down so that the finger-tips touch the floor. The knees must not be bent with the bow of the body—all movement is from the waist. At first you may not be able to touch the floor. But after a few days you will. Then try to touch the floor with the first knuckles; then with the second; then the third; last with the back of the hand. After your back has grown supple enough to do this, you ought to be able to touch the floor with your palms. The average woman can learn to do this in a month.

Three times a day I performed the bending-back exercises. Each time I felt the blood bounding through the muscles. It was like the rush of a released Niagara.

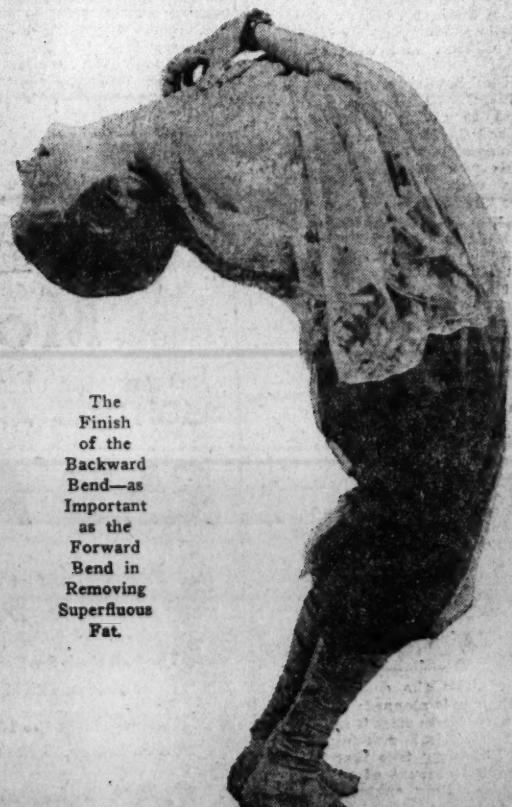
Placing my arms behind my back I bent as far back as I could. I began the exercise while kneeling upon the bed. I took this precaution as a fall or tumble might have been painful on hard floor. Each time I exercised the muscles yielded more and more. Gradually they became so pliant that it was as though they were pulleys that I was manipulating.

Each day I could reach farther and farther behind me, until I was able to touch the floor with my finger tips. The flesh seemed to literally melt away.

This is a very violent exercise for those unaccustomed to it. It should be gently and most gradually done, for there is danger if improperly done, of disturbing the balance of the internal organs. Balance is health.

I would suggest to the tyro counting five slowly as she describes the arc of a circle which she makes backward with the body. Never do it more rapidly unless you are a professional dancer. Even in that case it is best to make haste slowly. Done rhythmically, repeatedly and with the bending forward, it unquestionably rid me of excess flesh at the rate of five pounds a week. At the end of the month I weighed twenty pounds less than I had at the beginning. It was a short month, too, February.

Formulating the five exercises which I practice every day in addition to dancing, to keep myself fit, I should describe them thus: First, bending slowly half-way back; second, bending slowly all the way back, that is, until I accomplished the letter U backward; third, with arms horizontally extended, turning the upper part of the body half-way to the right; fourth, with arms horizontally extended, turning half-way to the left. Last, the forward bow without bending the knees, until the palms rest upon the floor.



The Finish of the Backward Bend—as Important as the Forward Bend in Removing Superfluous Fat.

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 26 1918

NO TIRES FOR KAISER IF THE U.S. CAN HELP IT

Export Cars Without Them So
No Rubber Shall Reach
The Enemy

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Nearly thirty-five years have passed since this primitive means of travel brought the last big circus into town. And most likely it is going to be "back to the seventies" in transportation for many a circus that expects to tour the country this summer.

"Back to the seventies!" And why?

The railroads are the reason. "And why are the railroads the reason?" asked the little boy most interested.

Because of a tremendous thing called a government that has taken over their operation. The circus not being an essential like coal and food and munitions and other things required by the Army to fight that great big ogre, the Kaiser, the circus must step aside to let all these necessities pass along.

A big circus can not travel unless it makes contracts with the different railroads to haul it from city to city, and these contracts must be made before the season opens, that the circus may know where it is going for weeks and weeks to come.

So several of the most important railroads have already notified the circus management that the demands of the Government are such it will be impossible for them to contract and handle this year any circus freight train service.

The little boy in the big city or the small country town need not despair, for he is not going to be deprived altogether of a chance to see the circus, provided a new kind of circus is going to take to the road in its tow.

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It was the facilities of railroad transportation that advanced the tent shows to a position of magnitude, when they appeared with four rings and four stages and gave a big spectacle besides, employing hundreds of people in a costumed pageant.

The possibilities of carrying out the same stupendous program of ring, stage, aerial, and spectacle features are not to be minimised, since the automobile circus has the same advantages—in many respects is even better equipped to transport a large circus over the country.

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Motorists!

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British Made Throughout

A Battery for every purpose and each one THE BEST in its range.

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operating in Maryland, of which there are twenty-two, must pay the heavy state tax. The burden falls, however, on the hundreds of farmers, merchants and manufacturers who patronise these lines, in the form of increased shipping rates, because the truck owners cannot pay the taxes themselves and remain in business.

The purpose of the tax is to raise funds for maintenance of the roads, but the residents of the state pay for the maintenance just as surely as if the funds were derived from general taxation or in some other way. The effect of the law is merely to penalise the only means of direct and prompt transportation afforded the farmers in many sections to get their produce into the cities. Many of them report that they would have to abandon truck farming and dairying if the motor express lines were to suspend operation.

In the present shortage of farm labor and difficulty of shipping by rail, the Highways Transport Committee feels that it is the patriotic duty of state legislators and officials to encourage the use of trucks instead of placing impediments in the way of their more extensive operation during the period of the war.

Lubricating The Car

A motor car should be lubricated regularly in order to keep it in the best possible working condition. By the aid of the accompanying lubrication chart and brief directions, this is easily accomplished and can be done as well in the home garage as elsewhere.

1. Motor—Motor oil.
Fill crank case reservoir. Do not allow the oil to come above the petcock level, as an excess will only cause the motor to smoke. The oil sight feed on the instrument plate shows circulation of oil but does not tell when the supply is running low. Watch the oil gauge on the crank

case. Use a lighter grade of oil in cold weather.

2. Transmission—Use steam cylinder oil for all temperatures above freezing. Thin with motor oil sufficiently to make liquid below freezing temperature.

3. Rear axle—Use steam cylinder oil for all temperatures above freezing. Thin with motor oil sufficiently to make liquid below freezing temperature.

4. Steering connecting rod—Soft cup grease.

5. Clutch release bearing—Soft cup grease.

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7. Valve rocker arms—Motor oil. Apply a few drops of oil to the oil holes in each rocker arm.

8. Rear spring seat—Motor oil.

9. King bolts—Motor oil.

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12. Fan hub—Motor oil.

13. Brake and clutch pedals—Soft cup grease.

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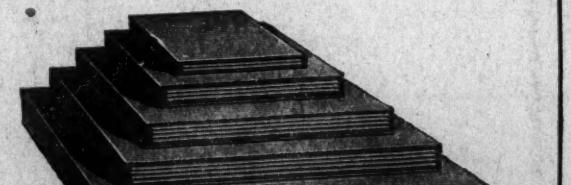


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A Car with an enviable reputation! It stands before you with the assurance of having been put through every possible test—winning ahead of all barriers. When Benjamin Briscoe, one of the pioneers of the Automobile Industry in America, constructed the first Briscoe 24, he knew that it was the best car manufactured for the money, and this tradition is as true today as it was then. The Briscoe is a favorite the world-over. France was delighted with it. "Ah! Magnifique, M'sieur!" she exclaimed, and when Briscoe agents distributed this "wonder car" to other parts of the globe, it met with the same unqualified success. We have for disposal a few 1918 Briscoe Touring Cars & Sedans, fully equipped with two extra tires & spare runs, which we are selling at 1917 PRICES, an unprecedented event in these days of unusual high costs!

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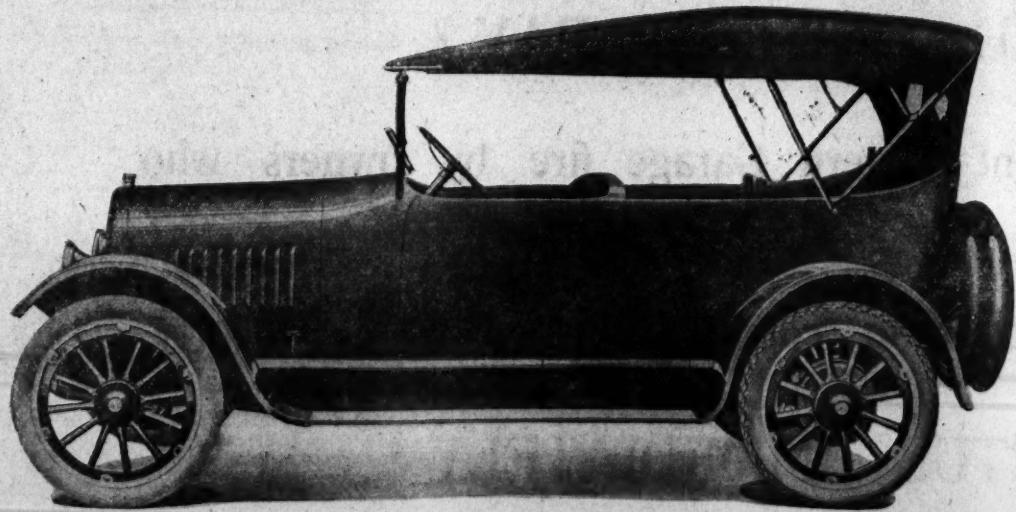
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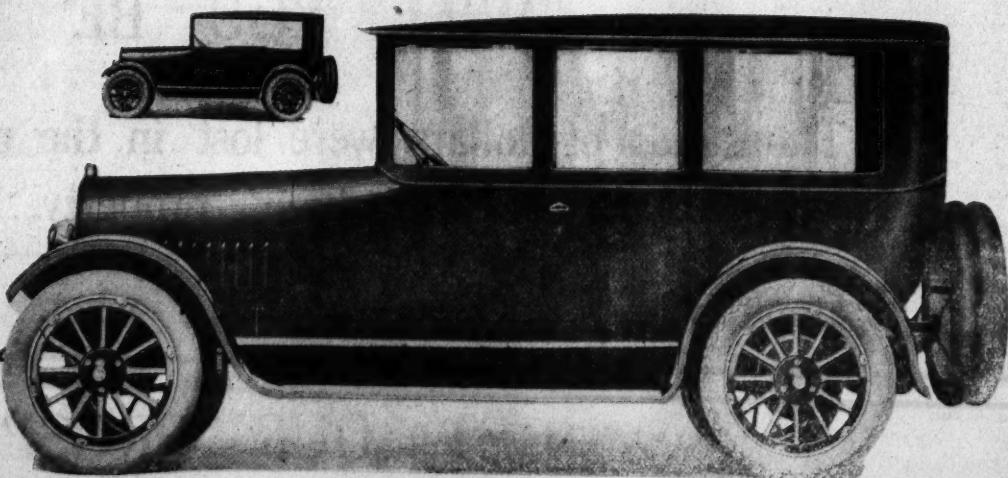
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(Sixty Horse Power—Seven Passenger Sedan)

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 26 1918

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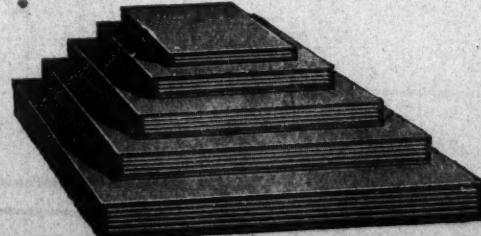
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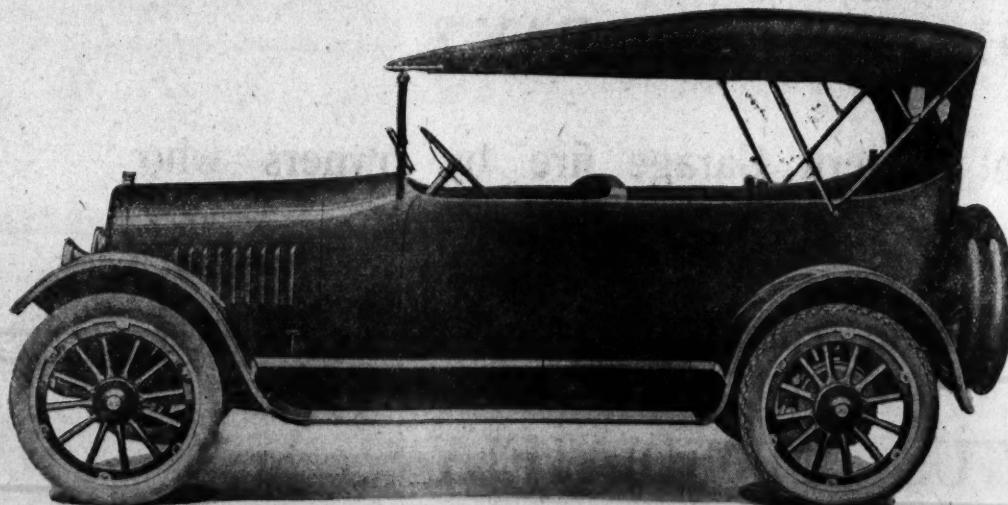
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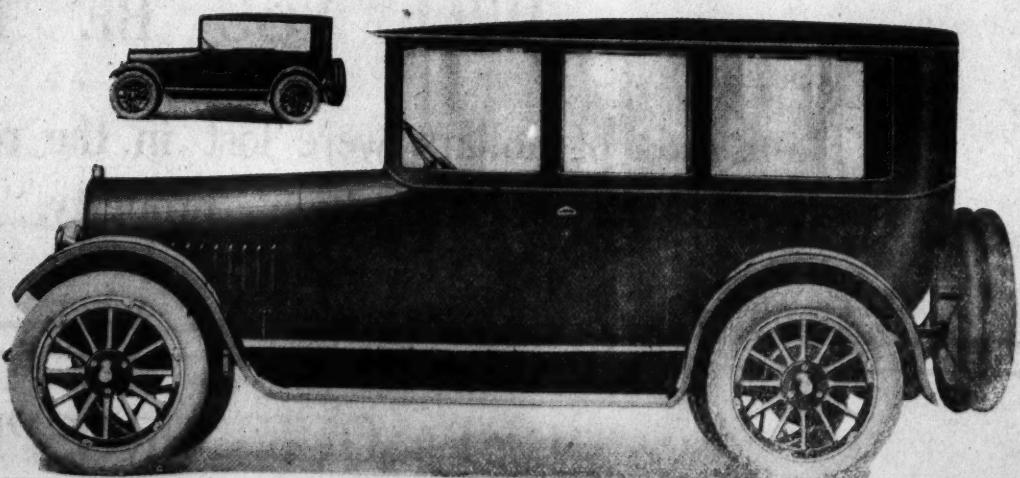
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The Spark Plug A Factor In Keeping Trouble Away

Barney Oldfield Writes Of The Importance Of Careful Attention To Igniters

Consider your spark plug, Mr. Motorist," advises Barney Oldfield, famous racing driver.

Spark plugs seem unimportant to the uninitiated. Most any sort will do, is the idea of the average owner—at least the "first year" owner. The same man thinks he is saving when he buys "seconds" and "inspection-barred" tires. He takes a chance with his life by using tires not up to the standard. You take a chance with your motor in poor plugs. In both tire and plug instances, the first cost saving is lost by short life of the product.

With every motorist "the best is just good enough"—or it should be so in the matter of plugs and tires. The best plugs are not always sure these days, but the saving in buying the best is sufficiently large to justify my advice to get the true and tried plugs—always.

Many plugs are on the market. The owner should see that his car is equipped with a set of the best. By "best" I do not mean any particular plug; but I mean any plug which has been proven in the caldron of experience—a plug about which owners say little but words of praise—a plug which has shown its worth so strongly that manufacturers using the best equip their cars with it.

Spark Plug Trouble Deceptive

Spark plug troubles are most deceiving. Many owners have worried for weeks over poor ignition—poor engine performance—only to find after a long investigation that a poor plug was causing the disturbance. Plugs are so deceptive that good mechanics sometimes tear down engines and ignition systems searching for troubles which really lie in the spark plug.

In racing hundreds of dollars have been lost because of spark plugs going bad. And this, after racing drivers had experimented with all kinds of plugs and had probably paid fancy prices for those very ones which lost the race. It used to be an old story with drivers to say they lost such and such a number of minutes changing plugs. Even the star drivers had their troubles. They have them yet, too.

Enough spark plugs are built every year to equip many times over the cars of the entire world. Yet some people imagine a plug will last a lifetime.

Buy Only The Best
All of which leads me to repeat: buy the best plug you can learn about. If you have had no experience ask your owner friends who are careful in keeping track of

other troubles which multiply from any given fault which is not repaired. **Where To Look For Trouble**

If your engine starts poorly; if it lacks power and "pick-up," examine your plugs thoroughly before looking elsewhere for the cause. It may be carbon making the trouble or many other faults, but is just as likely Plugs. Especially is this true if your engine is given to leaking oil around the cylinders or if you have recently had the carbon removed.

With your battery always properly charged and your wires properly connected and switches working correctly, poor ignition can be traced to plug in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. And in looking at your plugs don't be fooled by appearances if your trouble is persistent. Test them thoroughly. Don't wait until things get bad to look over your plugs. At the first sign of loss of

power—especially when using a lean mixture, driving slow or trying for a quick pick up, get busy with the plug examination.

The spark plug has only one thing to do—deliver a strong spark. But it must be potted if you want it to do that all the time. This, though some owners go thousands of miles without giving much attention to their plugs. The one duty assigned the plug is an important as the feeding of gas for proper performance of the motor.

Just one other tip today—always have one or two extra plugs in your car no matter whether it is new or old. You can never tell when a plug will go bad and nothing is more aggravating than limping along with one cylinder not being fired at all. It is wasteful, and calculated to drive an owner to distraction.

Consider your spark plug, Mr. Motorist!

Motor Trucks Will Force Good Road Building In U.S.

See That Plugs Are Always Clean!
This is vitally important, especially when your engine is running slowly and when you want a quick pick-up a performance with pep.

Be Sure Your Plugs Do Not Leak Electricity

Here is one of the mysterious troubles with which plugs are afflicted. Frequently plugs look perfectly good, yet are so saturated with carbon that the insulator changes form and electric leakage is so great the spark will not ignite the gas. This condition is difficult to determine, yet by testing each plug sufficiently it may be located. The only remedy is a new plug.

Porous Insulation

Many owners write me of their troubles blaming carburetors, valves, carbons and all kinds of things for bad performances. Frequently they try all the remedies for such troubles only to have the performance of the car continue. And all the while spark plug inefficiency is the fault. The plug has simply ceased to perform its function, namely to deliver a good hot spark sufficient to ignite the gas. This condition is due to porous insulation.

Of course, no plug will work well when dirty and heavily coated with oil and carbon. The latter is really more dangerous than many believe inasmuch as the porosity of the material in plugs permits the carbon to be absorbed until the plug is so saturated as to cause the big leakage referred to.

Plugs should be cleaned by washing in gasoline and carefully scraping off all bits of carbon deposits with a knife. They should be thoroughly swabbed out with cotton or cloth and dried before being replaced. No soot deposits of any kind should be permitted. When a plug goes bad and fails to deliver sufficient for a "full of pep" explosion, it is no good and will soon cost more than a new one in requiring more gas and generally causing

course, that they are extremely valuable, but it is not yet awakened entirely to the full benefits to be derived from them. And in "talking roads," talk hard roads, with a solid foundation.

"Roads of the type wanted, facilitate transportation by motor truck (to say nothing of the valiant work they do in relieving the rails of a burden) by reducing the running time. This, in turn, saves gasoline and tires and cuts down to an appreciable degree the wear and tear on the car. Macadam roads, therefore, are vital to conservation."

ANTI-FREEZE ECONOMY, TOO, IN THE CADILLAC

Condenser Connected To Cooling System 'Reclaims' Alcohol Evaporated In Radiator

"It is good to note that the individuals in Dixie realize their immediate responsibilities because they contemplate spending vast amounts, although too much can hardly be expended, in improving their roads. Texas, for instance, has, I believe, the largest camp for soldiers in the United States and is going to put \$25,000,000 into highways where she gave only \$5,000,000 last year. Louisiana is spending six times what she did in 1917 and Alabama fifteen times. The gains noted are the greatest, but the progress indicated is general throughout the South."

"Motorists and laymen would do the nation a service if they would 'talk roads' and 'talk them' long and persistently. The public knows, of

construction and entirely automatic in action, requiring no attention on the part of the operator. It consists of a small tank under the front floor, connected by tubing to the overflow pipe which runs from the upper part of the radiator.

The tank is kept half full of the same liquid as in the cooling system. Alcohol fumes driven from the anti-freezing mixture in the cooling system pass through the tube and are forced up through the cool liquid in the condenser. In bubbling

through the cool liquid the fumes are condensed, returning to liquid form. As the liquid in the radiator cools and contracts, a partial vacuum is formed in the upper part of the radiator, and atmospheric pressure on the liquid in the condenser forces surplus liquid back into the radiator. While primarily devised for "reclaiming" alcohol, it is valuable in warm weather in that it is very rarely necessary to add water to the radiator. It is not unusual for condenser-

equipped Cadillacs to be driven long distances under heavy loads without appreciable diminution of the supply of cooling liquid. A very exacting test made by the United States Signal Corps showed that only two table-spoonsful of water had been used in a drive of 93 miles. In another test, in Texas, during mid-summer, it was found necessary to add only a gallon and a half of water to the radiator in 5,000 miles of running.

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Who will suffer the loss if fire or accident destroys your car?

WILL YOU BE THE ONE TO PAY?

Thousands of dollars were lost in the recent Eastern Garage fire by owners who neglected to insure their property.

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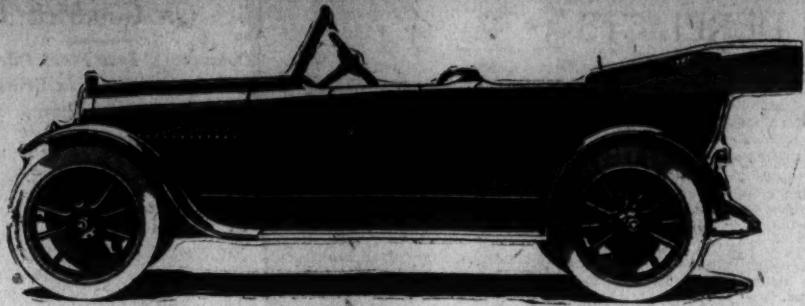
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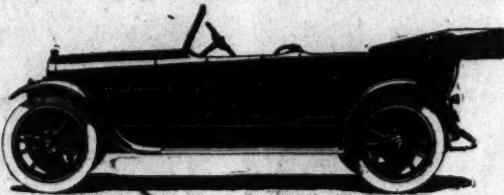


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Motors have been winning consistently since the first day of their manufacture.

Not only has the Super-Six won all worth-while American records but it has won the good-will of all nations.



Endurance on the High ways has placed the Super-Six above others. Endurance is the first requisite in a safe investment. The Hudson, by actual feats, has demonstrated its enduring powers.

Twice across the American continent in 10 days and 21 hours is the latest feat of the Super-Six. A stock model did it. Have one demonstrated to you. We have them in stock.

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CADILLAC ORGANISATION
ASSOCIATED FOR YEARSMen With Shop 'Know-How'
Have Specialised In Their
Work For Long Periods

A recent checking-up of its shop organisation by the Cadillac Motor Car Company has revealed some facts which are of especial interest at this time. Perhaps the most impressive feature developed is that, in a very large measure, the men who do the fine machine work on the Cadillac car have been in the employ of the company, and associated with each other, for years.

In the Cadillac factory are 52 superintendents, department managers and foremen who have been continuously employed by the company for more than 10 years, many of them even 15 years or longer. There are 143 others whose service is between five and ten years. Practically all of these men, of course, are above the age limit for military service at least so far as the draft is concerned.

This list of 195 men contains the name of one who has been in Cadillac service for 20 years, one with an 18-year record, and the average term of employment for all of them, including the five-year men, is well over seven years.

In commenting on these facts, the company observes that "it would be possible to duplicate the mechanical equipment of Cadillac shops, but the 'know-how' factor—the man element—is beyond duplication.

The man who has been engaged for five, ten or fifteen years in the specialised business of making tools or patterns, cutting gears, machining connecting rods or any of the multitudinous other functions required in the production of the car, has reached the point where the required processes, although highly specialised in themselves, have become second nature with him, and his interest is absorbed in the development of minute refinements."

Making The Autos
Pay For The Roads

Some novel features will mark the five-thousand-mile highway system proposed for the State of Illinois. Conspicuous among them are the plan to build the roads especially for motor traffic and the proposal that the automobilists shall pay principal and interest of the sixty millions expended. This is to be done by adjusting the license charges to that end. A contractor to Engineering and Contracting (Chicago) notes that road-building has been financed in the past, first by personal labor with the alternative of a poll-tax, and later by a tax on adjoining property. This latter plan, he says, was quite satisfactory as long as the property-owners who paid the highway taxes obtained the major benefit from the roads which these taxes made possible.

The growth of automobile traffic has injected an entirely new element into the situation, not only because of the creation of a large body of highway-users who are not owners of real property, and who therefore have not contributed in proper proportion to the cost of constructing the highways, but also because the use of the improved highways has become very largely a matter of recreation rather than of business.

"With due regard to the efforts which have been made along this line by the State of Maine, it has remained for the State of Illinois to present the first comprehensive scheme of highway construction based on a complete abandonment of the old methods of financing highway construction (the poll-tax and the property-tax) and to propose a new adjustment of the burden of construction and maintenance costs, the distribution of this burden being made through a graduated license fee collected from all motor-vehicle users. Of course, the automobile license is nothing new. But the use of license as a means of collecting the entire cost both of constructing and maintaining a large highway system is new and deserves the careful consideration and the thoughtful study of all who are interested in highway development."

"Under present-day conditions, a State highway system is, above everything else, a vast recreation system. Future development may change this aspect of the matter more or less. The truck may be developed to a point where it will convert State systems into freight-traffic routes. However, this contingency is fully covered by the provisions for making truck-owners pay liberal license charges."

"In passing it should be noted that Illinois, very wisely, proposes to retain the old system of property taxation as a means of raising funds in excess of those raised by the poll-tax, in so far as the old system applies to the smaller governmental units. Moreover, a portion of the motor-vehicle license money may be used as State aid on local roads, though the proportion is relatively small, as, in justice, it should be, for the local roads differ from the roads on the State system in that they are largely built to meet the demands of business instead of the demands of pleasure-seekers."

MOTOR MECHANICS
FOR WAR'S DERELICTSHow Canada Is Solving The Problem Of Educating
Returned Soldiers In New Vocations

(By U. M. Gladish in Motor.) An acute historical observer once ventured the opinion that the principal effect of the great Marlboro's magnificent victories was to fill the city streets and country lanes of England with beggars. The continuous wars of medieval Italy began, it is suggested, when tourists who have travelled through that happy land will testify, Napoleon filled all Europe with beggars in the course of his meteoric career.

All of which simply goes to show that the governments of the past were not only profoundly ungrateful, but extremely short-sighted. The life of a soldier is quite likely to unfit a man for again taking up his old and customary pursuits after his campaigns are over. Physical disabilities begotten of war and psychological changes frequently operate to prevent the ex-soldier entering his former line of work. In the past it has been the pleasing custom of nations, when these derelicts of war came drifting home, simply to pass them on into civil life again, all unprepared for meeting the changed conditions that would confront them.

These conditions today are less callous or less wasteful. It has begun to be realised that the most valuable asset of any country is a productive citizenry. Not one of the nations at war purposes to permit its old soldiers, no matter what disability they may labor under, to drift off into beggary. Those of them who are unfortunate by physical or mental condition, due to their service, are returning to their accustomed employments, will be carefully trained and educated for new work, which will provide them with honorable livelihoods.

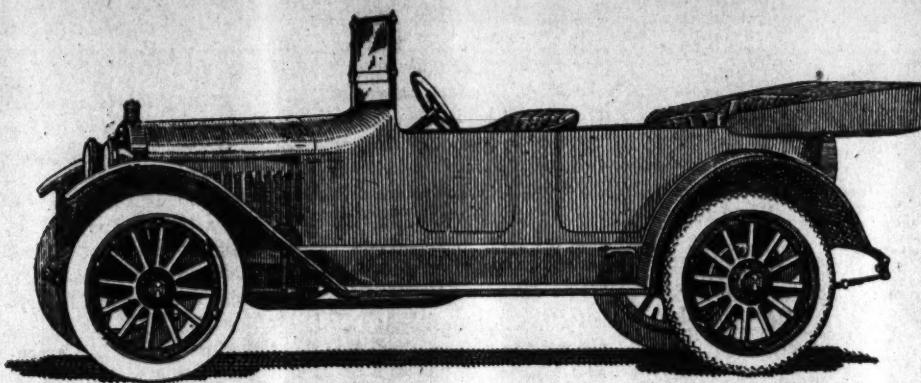
This is a side of war work with which America is not yet familiar, but which is destined to assume increasing importance as the country's participation in the actual fighting broadens. Up in Canada they are wrestling with this problem, and the Dominion's efforts at a solution are not only interesting but will be valuable a few months hence.

From our own particular point of view the remarkable fact in regard to the work of the Military Hospitals Commission, which is charged with educating returned soldiers for new lines of activity, is the fact that nearly percent of the Canadians who return from the front, unable to pursue their former occupations, are seeking for a course in motor mechanics.

The truth is Tommy is fed up on walking. He has tramped all over France and England and he's done with "booting it"; he wants to ride for the rest of his days. He knows his way around a motor vehicle, but the idea of fitting a closed car, bolstered up with fourteen-inch upholstery and his foot on the brake, makes an appealing picture to his mind's eye. A brief interview with the authorities of the Military Hospitals Commission serves to convince the observer that the requests of these ex-soldiers are not unusual of some kind, but to those who have worked for years at other trades entirely unrelated to automobilism. Any number of men with skill in another line to net them good money are anxious to throw it over and take up motor mechanics.

A small proportion of the men returning from the front, estimated to be slightly under percent, are all convalescents are so disabled that they cannot return to their former occupations. A definite procedure is established for ascertaining just who these individuals are and what methods may best be employed in each case for training the soldier for a new line of civilian employment within his capabilities. This procedure is known as vocational re-education. Vocational training, however, is carried on for the other ninety percent as well, though for an entirely different reason. Idleness and institutional life are not considered by the medical profession to be conducive to rapid recovery from injuries, but they also serve to diminish the desire to return to their former occupations. 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*The Big Fire Didn't
Impair the Popularity
of*
The HUPMOBILE



The Comfort Car

We still have Hups in stock and are making deliveries.
They are fully guaranteed. Service is assured.

When The Fire Came - - -

most of our new cars were in the wharf godowns. Therefore we also have a stock of

CHEVROLETS

on hand. Get a demonstration of this attractive Motor-Car. It's ideal for Shanghai use.

THE EASTERN GARAGE

4 Soochow Road

Telephone 1159

Health. Beauty And The Home



Beauty Questions Answered

HOW can I rid my skin of an excessive amount of oil?—M. M.

Here is a very simple remedy, but you must use it sparingly, for the action of one of the ingredients is to make the skin exceedingly dry: Rose water 1/2 wine glass Ammonia 5 drops

I HAVE been using iodin to stop the spreading of a bald spot on my head. What is your opinion of this remedy and what do

you recommend as a hair restorer?—C. M. M.

—LUCILLE.

Those hollows in your neck can best be filled out by a diet of nourishing food and a regular system of outdoor exercises. Massaging the hollows nightly with the following cream will also be found highly beneficial:

Oil of sweet almonds. 6 ounces
Oil of bitter almonds. 20 drops
Balsam of tolu 1 dram
Essence of orange... 6 drops
Essence of cajeput... 6 drops

A Prince of Good Fellows

Is the Onion

TOO long has the onion been looked upon as a plebeian. In truth, it is the aristocrat of the vegetable world. But beyond attaching to it a certain value as a condimental necessity, the onion has not been properly appreciated except by the very few. Not only does it serve as a most excellent Spring tonic, but there is bound up in its crisp heart a considerable amount of valuable tissue-building material in the form of proteins and mineral salts.

More than that, the onion has an extremely high starch content, thus making it a most valuable food for workers because of the heat and energy it gives off. Moreover, its bulk is a wonderful aid in digestion, and for this reason alone should be assiduously eaten despite its somewhat malodorous reputation; a reputation that is to blame for much of the unpopularity of this delectable and truly stimulating vegetable. Aside from this single drawback, the onion may be regarded as one of the most nourishing and healthful of the new Spring vegetables.

Are you feeling weary and languid when you get up in the morning, and is your appetite capricious and uncertain? Then you should try a raw onion sandwich, which is a most delicious and appetizing dainty.

Not for a breakfast delicacy, perhaps, but as a light lunch suggestion in the middle of the afternoon. A large Bermuda onion is best for this purpose, because it is not too biting in its effects on the tongue. Even a mild Spanish onion will not make your eyes "weepy" or induce you to burst suddenly into tears without any apparent rhyme or reason.

Butter two thin slices of bread and place several medium-sized slices of onion, duly salted and peppered, between these layers. The addition of a fresh fried egg placed immediately on top of the onion slices makes this sandwich a perfect dream in an epicurean heaven.

There are countless other ways in which the onion may be utilized with advantage on the family table. And there are a sufficient variety of onions for every purpose, too, because we have the little known shallot, the Scotch leek and the prime favorite of the Italians—garlic and chives. Besides these there are the familiar brown and white onions and the already mentioned Bermuda or Spanish onion.

To do this properly the centre of the onion should be scooped out, and the hollow shells filled with whatever mixture is desired; the top sprinkled freely with bread-crumb and the whole baked to a delicious brown. This tender centre that is not used in the main dish can now be chopped fine and added to a fresh salad.

Getting Perfect Balance

TO be beautiful a woman's figure must be harmoniously developed; therefore, every woman should endeavor to secure a perfectly balanced body in all its parts. I myself take my morning exercises regularly after my bath. I wear as few clothes as possible; the lightest of hose and sandals or slippers and keep the window open for fifteen or twenty minutes. Meanwhile I breathe slowly and deeply in perfect time with the exercise.

An easy but valuable exercise to maintain a slender figure is to stand erect in the position taken by a diver,

with the hands held together high above the head. Then bring the arms forward slowly until the finger-tips are touching the floor.

Next to stooping, twisting the muscles of the back is a good exercise for strengthening it. But let this twisting be slowly and gently done, or this will be one of the instances in which the remedy is worse than the disease. Violent exercise will only make the muscles weaker and cause a more severe ache, and possibly a severe injury by wrenching them.

This is the best method for twisting. Lift the arms slowly above the head, with the elbows unbent. Then slowly turn the body to the right,

By Lina Cavalieri, *The Most Famous Living Beauty.*

as far back as possible. By a gentle sawing motion move the elbows forward and back. This causes a rush of blood to the muscles surrounding the shoulders, and nourishes the muscles which you are exercising and banishes the fat cells.

Sweeping is an admirable exercise. It gives a variety of activity by causing several of the least used muscles to stretch and contract. Sweep vigorously and thoroughly and you will soon feel a rejuvenating rush of blood to the muscles surrounding your shoulder blades. It will also cause you to bend your body at the waist, thus strengthening these muscles which are weak in nearly all women.

Why Your New Dress Should Be Made of Silk

SILK dresses are no longer a luxury; but wool ones are. Moreover, silk is much cheaper than wool, so don't buy wool for that new dress. Wool can be used by the army. In fact, they can't seem to get hold of enough material of this sort to make suits for "our soldier boys." So, surely you wouldn't dare think of that pretty wool serge you saw the other day and out of which you had planned to make such a lovely new Spring suit.

But it needn't cost you a single pang to give up that dress, and even if it did, no loyal woman would hesitate because of the sacrifice involved. Do you know what Secretary Baker said recently about women and the war? Here are his exact words: "If all the women in America to-night were to stop doing the things they are doing and making the sacrifices they are making to the conduct of the war, we would have to withdraw from the war."

Could you regret that wool serge after that? Anyway, there are beautiful designs this season in silk, which is truly one of the loveliest and most serviceable of fabrics. This material didn't "just happen" either, but is manufactured

silk-worm, which is something like our ordinary caterpillar in appearance.

This little insignificant worm does its work so perfectly that no spinning is required. If you could get a piece of this fibre and place it under a microscope, it would look like nothing so much as a luminous crystal thread. This catches the light in a thousand myriad reflections and gives that marvelous sheen to silk which makes it so dear to a woman's luxury-loving soul.

China, of course, had a century old monopoly upon silk, but it was finally brought to Europe, and later a number of unsuccessful attempts were made to introduce the silk industry into the United States, though it has not yet been found feasible, except in isolated sections, because of the large amount of cheap labor required for such a short time during the year.

How many of you really know how this silk is actually made? The process is really a most wonderful one and shows that there are still many things left for the inventive genius of man to accomplish.

During the month of May the eggs of the moth are hatched—just in time to feed on the fresh green leaves of the mulberry tree. A single horde of about five hundred little caterpillars

are fed indoors, where they eat solidly for a month or more, until they have grown to about three inches in length. Then they begin to cast their skins; after which comes another period lasting about four or five weeks.

Presently they become lethargic and crawl out on some convenient twig and start spinning their cocoons. A thread-like substance, resembling glue, now issues from two small openings in the head of the worm. This is the material from which the silk is made. It is so glutinous in construction that it sticks close together and forms a single thread.

By moving its head about the silk worm wraps this thread around its body, wrapping from the outside inward, until it is finally completely enclosed in this soft, silken blanket. Then it does just what you would like to do under similar circumstances, it closes its eyes peacefully and goes off to sleep.

If it was left alone it would not wake up for two or three weeks, when, presto, it would emerge a lovely, transparent white moth! But this doesn't happen, because the silk-worm must never be allowed to wake up if the silk fibres in the cocoon are to remain uninjured.

If the cocoon is permitted to burst out or to burrow its way through its wrappings, then the

silken threads are mutilated and are no longer valuable commercially. Only a very small proportion are allowed to come out naturally. These will serve as a nucleus for next year's crop. The remainder are stiffer in a hot oven as quickly as possible.

When this is accomplished the exterior coverings of the cocoons are removed and placed in hot water. This softens the gum that is in the silk in such a way that it can be wound off on reels. A single one of these cocoons doesn't make two or three feet, as you might think, but often spins as much as a thousand feet.

Of course, the removal of the natural gum, which is done by boiling in strong soap-suds, causes a considerable loss in weight, but this is more than compensated for by the beautiful tint acquired by the silk in the process.

Sometimes mercerized cotton is so successfully treated that it presents a very good imitation of silk, but the discriminating and careful buyer will not allow herself to be deceived by this substitution, because a genuine silk will not only wear better, but it will look better and can be made up in charming effects for a dainty and enticing boudoir gown, a snappy little street suit, or a beautiful and attractive evening dress.

A Woman's Wardrobe in Relation to the Home

EVERY woman wants to dress becomingly, and every woman wants to beautify her own home. These two desires are very closely interwoven, because a woman's taste in her dress determines to some extent her taste in selecting the proper furnishings for her home.

For this reason, declares E. McGlaufin, an expert on home decoration, a woman's ability to dress herself in harmonious colors is a valuable one. The power and skill necessary to originate an intricate and artistic design and a technical knowledge of color-blending are worth a great deal to any woman, but the ability to apply this knowledge later to the decoration of her home and to the selection of her own wardrobe is of vastly greater importance.

The majority of women must plan their own wardrobes, if they do not have to make every garment therein; and most of us elect joyfully to choose the furnishings of our own homes in preference to letting any one else do it for us.

During the earlier and more primitive days clothing was first designed merely as a covering or a protection to the body, but during the present time it has come to mean much

more than this. Dress is now taken to be largely an expression of character. It reveals unerringly a woman's possession of taste or lack of it, and is a good standard by which to judge of the discrimination and culture of the individual.

In the selection of clothes we must take into consideration not only their beauty and becomingness, but we must know their relation to health, comfort, fitness, color and style. The average woman cannot afford to plunge in boldly and buy a taupe colored dress because taupe happens to be a color that is all the rage, especially when her last year's hat, which she must have made over to wear with it, happens to be blue or brown. She must be sure to consider carefully before purchasing anything that her various garments all "match" properly, or, at least, can be made to do so.

Nor should she follow after the most extreme fancy that happens to be in style, because this is likely to last only a very short time, and her new suit or hat will quickly become out-of-date or old-fashioned in shape. The first consideration should be health, and the next comfort—two things which women do not take into consideration as often as they should. But

high above either beauty or style should come neatness and cleanliness.

"A soiled collar," says Miss McGlaufin, "hooks, eyes and buttons missing, gloves out at finger ends, shoes dusty and unpolished, braid hanging from the skirt, the waist and skirt separated, are all accidents which may befall any one, but are most deplorable when they become chronic."

After one's clothes are put on properly then it is essential that a well-dressed woman should become, as far as possible, entirely unconscious of them. This should hold true not only of herself, but of the clothes of other women. It is the height of bad manners to stare rudely or inquisitively at other people's clothes. Such conduct marks one as belonging unmistakably to the bourgeois class, and lacking in both culture and true delicacy of perception.

Shakespeare wrote, "Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy," and the advice is especially appropriate to-day, because true economy does not consist in buying cheap or shoddy material. One dress made of first-class material will wear better, look better and, in the end, cost less than several dresses made of cheap stuff.

This is also a principle that applies to underwear as well.

Select the colors carefully and look patiently to find just the style that looks well on you; what looks well on one woman may look hideous on you. Stout persons should avoid plaids or trimmings that go around the figure; the tall one should place a strict taboo on stripes going up and down. The lines of a garment are especially important to any figure that varies in the slightest from normal proportions. Belts should never be worn in such a way as to divide the figure into an upper and lower section, but the whole should be made to blend into one single garment.

And lastly, particular care must be given to the selection of all dress accessories. The shoes, hats, gloves and neckwear must be harmonious and, above all, most suited to bring out the best points of your personality.

In this way you are not only learning to dress yourself with taste, but you are training your eyes and cultivating your discriminative sense so that you will be enabled to select instantly just the right colors and furnishings to make your home as it should be—a perfect reflection of your own individuality.



SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 26, 1918

FRANCE WANTS U.S. ATHLETES

Clemenceau Cables Y. M. C. A. To Rush Men Over To Act As Coaches

WOULD TRAIN THE POILU

Value Of Mass Sports For Troops Seen By French Premier

New York, April 14.—Premier Clemenceau has cabled the American Y.M.C.A. to rush athletic directors to France as soon as possible to teach the French soldiers mass athletics. The enthusiastic participation of the American troops in all sorts of sports has aroused the interest of the officers of the Allies and both the French and the Italians are anxious to interest their soldiers in similar physical recreation.

Dr. George L. Fisher, who is supervising the recruiting of Y.M.C.A. athletic directors, said yesterday that the association was making a drive to recruit 130 former athletes at once to carry on the work in France among the American soldiers. It is also planned to send after athletes a month to the French and Italian forces. A large squad of athletes who are ready to sail will confer with Dr. Fisher this afternoon at Garden City.

The experience of the British in cultivating sports among their troops in the field has convinced the American, French and Italian commanders it is said, that athletics should be regarded as a most important part of military training, and just as necessary for the morale and *esprit de corps* of a body of men as bayonet exercises or drills.

"This war is giving us an opportunity to make a nation of athletes," said Dr. Fisher. "What the army needs for victory is the mass conception of good and good, clean sports supply it. We have discovered that not only do the men in the trenches take to the major sports like football, soccer, baseball, wrestling and boxing, but group or mass games played in gymnasiums are very popular. Volley ball is in great demand. Thus we expect to give each soldier the benefit and pleasure of participation in such games so that instead of creating 'champions' in this or that sport, we shall build them all up in vigor and agility."

We contemplate organisations at 1,300 different points within the American lines in France where every soldier, away from the rigors of the trenches for breathing spells may participate by means of all the sports so dear to the hearts of American youth. One hundred of the athletic directors are already at the front, and their work has met with the highest endorsement of United States Army commanders."

Golf Helps Win War

New York, April 14.—One of the novelties of the year undoubtedly will be the series of matches to be played by the experts of golf throughout the country in the interest of the Red Cross. Plans for these events have been perfected in the last few days by officials in Washington working in conjunction with the golf officials, and now it is assured that there will be a most continual exhibition of the ancient sport by all of those capable of showing it in intradeas.

The first of the exhibitions will find Jim Barnes and Walter Hagen, the two leading professionals of the country, pitted against Jock Hutchingson, Chicago's most able professional, and Chick Evans, the national amateur and open champion. They are to start the exhibitions in the West. Following this first fourball match there will be matches in which all of the leading lights will take part.

There is to be a record kept in all the matches and the victories scored on a point system, so that by the end of the season it will be possible to tell what players have led. The women of the country are to have a big part in the exhibitions, and among those who are expected to take part are Miss Alexa Sirling, the national champion; Miss Elaine V. Rosenthal, former Western champion, and Mrs. William A. Gavin, the Metropolitan champion.

As a substitute for the annual fixtures of golf these affairs may gain greater prominence, since it is the intention of interesting the best local players everywhere in the country and pit these players against those of national importance who may visit the different sections of the country. New York can expect to have many big exhibitions this season.

The Directors of the Western Golf Association have adopted a resolution permitting the 250 golf clubs in the association to offer Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps as prizes during the war without affecting the amateur status of the contestants. Heretofore it was always considered that playing for money prizes made the player a professional, but the action of the Western officials seems farsighted in this case.

The Western body estimates that \$100,000 will be spent by golf clubs in that association for Government war securities. Other golf bodies may adopt this rule from the West without fear of being laughed at.

Rainy Day Chatter By Domino

The clerk of the weather has been wonderfully considerate of late to Shanghai folks. He evidently knew how keen we all were on the races and therefore gave instructions that race days should be "Dry." He did allow a couple of wet days to revive the couple of blades of grass upon the grass course and this made things over so much merriment on the "off day." Judging from the number of people who lost money, quite a number will have to go dry until the next meeting.

During the last week we have had the Red Cross Drive and the smiling sun has had the effect of making many folks buy a stamp. I hear you ought to stick a stamp on everything and stick it on yourself. The ladies are contemplating stamps instead of beauty spots. Then Old Sol is evidently an imperialist. He came out strong on Empire Day and the only thing approaching wet on the Britisher's holiday was the club bar.

But the Clerk of the Elements forgot his role yesterday. We had arranged a tremendous program. At Kiangwan a fine race card had been drawn up. The Race Course was going to be crowded with lawn bowlers, tennis enthusiasts, polo players and at least two cricket matches were scheduled, the S. C. C. v. the Police and the S. R. C. v. the B. A. T. Then the Americans had

built a great drive—a motor drive at that—and their speakers had made the most impressive appeals at every public function for days past. "Send your automobile, if you have one," was their cry. But they forgot to address the Clerk and evidently he got piqued and so races, games, the Public School Sports, The Great Drive, The Red Cross tea were all off. The drive "trifly and pity" is "the true."

So we had to put aside the bat and leather.

The Red Cross Motors couldn't get together.

And no one lost or won.

For the races weren't run.

The fault lies with the guy who works the weather.

The Special Constables are having a great time in training. They are learning all sorts of holds and can now do anything from a scissored hold to a bunny hug. It has not yet been decided, as far as I know, whether they will be armed with white sticks or whether a special brand of boat will be served out. Motor cars will not be allowed while on duty. This privilege is monopolised by the Electricity Department. I am quite looking forward to seeing some of our Taipans and a few young bloods chasing rickshaws coolies and collarizing the tin plates from their two-wheeled vehicles.

If you should need an up-to-date smart hobby,

And wear a belt and armlet really hobby.

Their send along your name to McEuen—You'll win fame.

As a "Special" type of "Constable"—A hobby!

People are beginning to wonder if there really is any money left in Shanghai. What with Tanks and Stamps, and shows and fobs, and cases and races it would seem that we have been squeezed to a turn. As a matter of fact, there's lots still coming in, and as the Lord loves a cheerful giver there are many more too pleased to be loved. Goodale is ever ready to receive contributions to the China and Japan War Savings Association. It's a pretty good thing too. You save, you help to save your country; your money comes back plus interest, and Hindenburg is driven back with interest.

Then the Liberty Bonds prove a great attraction. Every dollar invested makes liberty more assured and severs the bonds of tyranny. So it is up to us all to get rid of our idle money and let it get busy.

I went to "La Fille de Madame Angot" last Thursday and thoroughly enjoyed it. The music was delightful. I have been whistling it in my bath each morning since and my stable companions have been very envious. They tell me that the music is any good. The stuff I put over them are determined not to go. But that is pure jealousy.

As a matter of fact the show was repeated simply because it has proved itself to be an artistic triumph. Next Tuesday the opera will show for the third time, and I hear that extra performances are sure to take place.

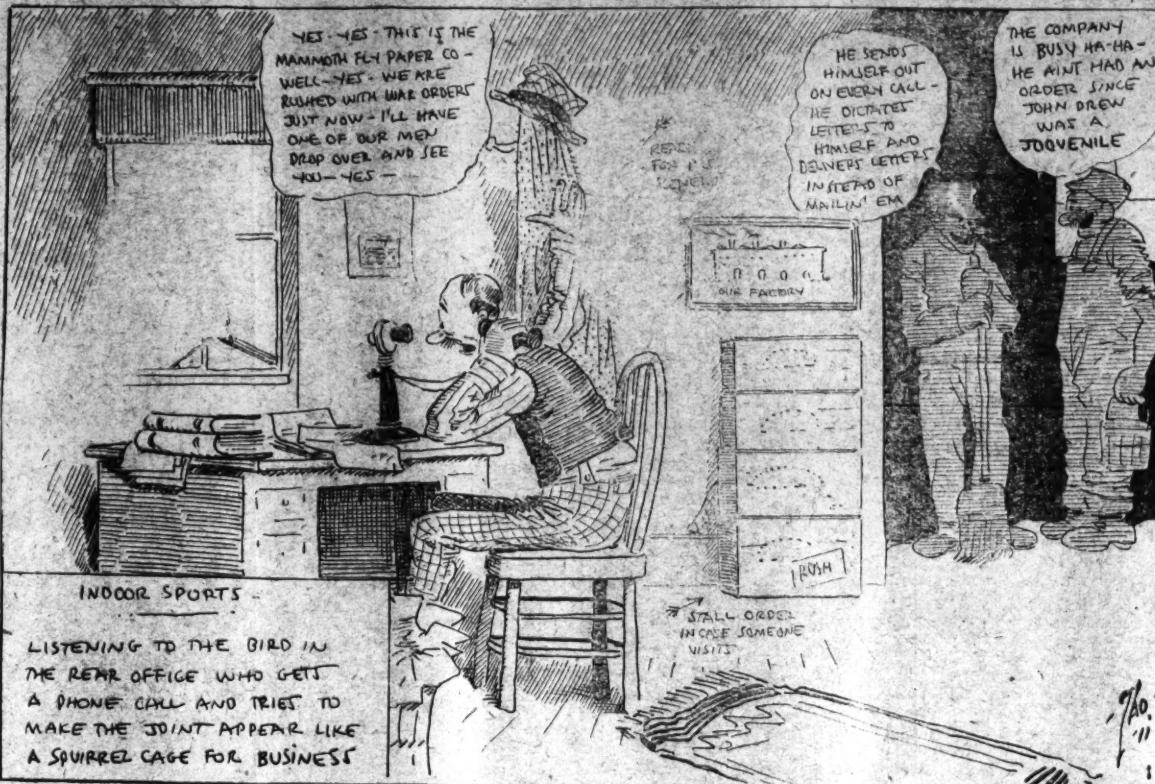
Chaplin's production has certainly put up a wonderful production and the way things went last night before a big house is a sure sign that the public is more than satisfied. All proceeds are in aid of war funds and you get lots of good things for your money, so it is up to you to see the show.

Act 2 is great and in itself is well worth the money you pay at the door.

INDOOR SPORTS



By Tad



SAMPAN WATER POLO AT HENLI REGATTA

Race For Sailing Sampans Will Also Be Held June 2; Special Train Announced

A race for sailing sampans and a sampan water polo match will be held in connection with the annual regatta at Henli Sunday, June 2. Mr. E. T. Byrne is in charge of the entries for the sailing sampan race.

The Midget Yacht Club and Rowing Club teams will meet in the sampan water polo match. Henli is the only place in the world where this event is held.

Through the courtesy of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, a special train will leave this city for Henli at 8.30 o'clock on the morning of June 2.

Persons desiring to reserve houseboat accommodations for the regatta are requested to send their names to Mr. E. A. Ericson, Honorary Secretary.

Baseball Today? Who Knows!

There were wild rumors afloat last evening to the effect that there would be a baseball game today. This sensational report, however, could not be confirmed. Mr. Bunn, head of the Club, was still hibernating and the captain and manager for the almost wanning season are still a radiant but nebulous prospect. The Sunday games used to start at 3 p.m. and should it so happen that there should be such a thing as a genuine session of the pastime today, it will presumably be called to order at that hour.

This presumption, however, is not backed by any noticeable guarantee.

Yacht Club Cruise

The first Shanghai Yacht Club cruise of the season will be held this morning at 9 o'clock from Peking Road Jetty.

The Commodore will command the fleet and yachts will follow in order of their seniority. All yachts will

NEW YORK CRICKET

Twenty-five Matches Scheduled For Association

New York, April 14.—Although hard hit by the war, which has taken away many cricketers from New York and Philadelphia, twenty-five championship matches for the season have been arranged by the New York and New Jersey Cricket Association, in which six teams will compete. These teams are the Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club, Manor Field Cricket Club, Bensonhurst Field Club, Bensonhurst Rovers, Columbia Oval Cricket Club, and Columbia Oval Rovers. In addition, there will be five intercity matches with Philadelphia to take the place of the Hallfax Cup competition, abandoned for the duration of the war.

The boys of the Cathedral School have been challenged to a great match next Wednesday afternoon when they will play the Governors. Most of the well known taipangs will turn out for the game, and both sides are confident of winning. I hear that Dr. Pratt is getting the team together and that it will be a very good team.

Comiskey has certainly put up a

At the Theaters

S. N. R. Club Meets

One night a little five-year-old girl named Marie Osborne went to bed. She was unknown except to a privileged few. In the next twenty-four hours she had become famous. The Pathé Gold Rooster play, "Little Mary Sunshine," in which she was the star, had been shown that day in all the big cities of the country. Soon the vast world-wide organization of Pathé began to send her in round the boxes to the ends of the earth, and the entire civilised globe took her to its collective heart. Her latest vehicle is entitled "Tears and Smiles" and is to be shown at the Apollo Theater tomorrow. It is a society drama with a punch and a comedy vein runs through the five reels. Pathé's British Gazette and a two reel comedy, "From London to Laramie," will complete the Apollo program.

If you should need an up-to-date

smart hobby,

And wear a belt and armlet really

hobby.

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Tener Calls Baseball A Needed Wartime Tonic

By John H. Tener

President National League

Baseball, in common with all other outdoor sports, in my opinion, should be encouraged in times of war as well as in times of peace.

Baseball really had its origin during the Civil War, when soldiers in that great conflict benefited themselves physically and in spirit by engaging in this then new game. This was true with the soldiers in our war with Spain, as it is true with our brave boys today who have enlisted under the colors and are either in the camps here or at the front in France.

From the very inception of the present war England has realized that to keep her soldiers fit they must be given opportunity to indulge in their favorite sports, and by Government appropriation, that country has used a large sum of money for the purchase of athletic paraphernalia for use of the athletes of her army. President Wilson has given every encouragement to and in fact has urged the continuance of outdoor sports during the war.

Under the Selective Draft or Conscription Act professional baseball players are called to the service of their country precisely the same as those in any other profession, vocation or walk in life, and have answered, and are just as ready to answer the call either by enlistment or draft as other patriotic citizens; but until that call comes they must

You Poor Fish, A.

By Ring W. Larner.

IN CAMP, Feb. 15.

Friend Al—Well Al I am sorry to hear about you getting milked out of that money but still all you ought to be thankful they didn't get you for the whole \$100 in. \$150 and \$200 amount. I know how anybody only a $\frac{1}{2}$ wit could invest $\frac{1}{2}$ of their savings in a gag like that and if a man really did invent a maggot that would draw U-boats up on top of the water they could sell it to President Wilson and Frank Daniels for a trillion dollars cause money and they wouldn't have to have any more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of it like they was trying to peddle a ball bearing potato peeler or something.

But listen Al if I was you I wouldn't go hiring no atty, and try to get your money back because that would be just like throwing good money after bad money as they say because by this time the guy is probably hiding in Russia somewhere and has grown a beard so as he will look like everybody else and even if you was to go over there and see him you wouldn't know for sure if it was him or Kerensky or this here Don Cossack.

Better Buy A Bond Al.

But instead of that Al I would just forget it and if you want to keep the U boat elevator stock or whatever you call it for a souvenir why O. K. but you better do something with that other \$50 before somebody else comes along and sells you a season ticket to the Post Office and if I was you Al I would do what I told you to do last fall and that is buy one of these Liberty bonds with the \$50 and if you had of took my advice you would have sunk the whole \$100 in them last fall and now you wouldn't be crying over sour milk as they say, but you would have a safe investment that you don't only have to think about it twice per annum and that when you go

JACK.

to the bank and collect the int. money and the int. money is money you can spend on something you want and not something you got to have because it comes like a kind of bonus from the Gov't for helping them out when they needed it.

Like Ball Only Different

Buying a Liberty bond Al is something like buying a ticket to the ball game only they's a whole lot of difference. When a man buys a ticket to the ball game he is helping to pay the ball players his salary but he don't get no pleasure out of thinking about that but all the pleasure he gets is setting up there and watching the game and if his team is a bad day and he is disgusted with them he can't go down to the box office and get his money back and if he even asked for it he would be lucky if they didn't bust him in the jaw. And of course if it's a good game and he enjoys it he don't want his money back and wouldn't get it if he did.

But when you buy a Liberty bond

at you feel good because you know you are helping to keep Uncle Sam's players from starving to death and you also know they will be up on their toes all the while and doing their best and you know your team is going to win and then after the game is over no matter how you enjoyed watching your team win Uncle Sam refunds your money besides giving you int. on it all the time he has got it. Can you beat that Al? I'll say you can't.

So don't be a sucker Al but take my advice this time and get hold of one of these bonds before the wise alecks hog them all and don't throw away that other \$50,000 on a patent electric flea chaser or something.

Your pal.

JACK.

Random Shots

By The Cynic

On the grounds that it is contrary to the principles of international law, and is calculated to injure Hungary's foreign trade interests after the war, the Hungarian Ministry of Commerce has refused to register the trademark inscription "Gott Strate England."

Apparently the enemy has mended his manners, for it was not so long ago that the case was reported of a German bride and bridegroom sealing a kiss after the nuptial ceremony with the words "Gott Strate England."

In answer to a question in the House of Commons, on a recent Honors List, Mr. Bonar Law understood that reasons for all honors were sent out. It was not the fault of the Government if newspapers failed to publish them.

The simplicity of human nature seems to be in exact proportion to its trickiness. The latest invention of trickery, as explained to a Hongkong magistrate, is a money incubator. A recent collector of Canton was travelling from that port by steamer to Hongkong, bringing with him the sum of \$6,000. On board ship a man accosted him and induced him to part with \$2,700. The inducement the man put forward was that if the \$6,000 were put into a certain safe it would multiply to \$100,000 in 24 hours. The recent collector decided to experiment with part of the money, but immediately he received the money the man performed the vanishing act, and the other fellow's money vanished with him.

The *St. Louis Star* thinks there is really only one nation that the United States should be afraid of in this war—and that is prostration.

Judging from Prince Mclennan's recent revelations the only nation

is no use calling the Russians hard names.

Quite right—but that's the only kind of names they have!

The *Kansas City Star* declares that Russia is making history like a stuttering man telling a funny story. While on the subject of stuttering, here goes a good tale of a stammering man—"His name was Simeons, and he was before the Court. 'What is your name?' asked the magistrate. 'Simeons,' began the man of many w's. 'Stop that noise and tell me your name,' exclaimed the magistrate. 'Simeons,' said the man.

'That will do,' growled the magistrate. 'Constable, what is this man charged with?' 'Begeur, yer worship, I think he's charged wid sodywather,' replied the Court's Irish assistant earnestly.

We all realize, especially at this hour, the pressing call that is upon each of us to aid our country in doing all in our power to quickly furnish men and means to combat the enemy and to insure an early and complete victory to our arms, and this effort will be best sustained by getting into the open and into the sunshine occasionally and by either witnessing or participating in outdoor sports to gain that health and vigor and alertness of intellect necessary to do well the work that may come to our hand.

Canada for years past has played and accepted baseball almost to the exclusion of other summer sports and has carried the game into England and, with our own boys, is now playing it in France, where in fact all the troops of the Allied armies engage in playing our national game, which seems to have in it the very spirit and inspiration that fits the player for the supreme effort of the soldier.

While we must all do our utmost for our country at this time, we must also have our hour of recreation, and to recreate the body and sharpen our senses I know of no better tonic than baseball.

Mr. Ernest Newman writes some pleasant fancies in the *New Witness* about what may be called misprints which are better so. There is the accomplished composer who, the other day, made Mr. J. C. Squier speak of "Mr. Horatio Bottomley." There is the own typist who wrote instead of "platitude," "platitune"—a style of composition well known to the Albert Hall. The *Observer* has itself contributed its mite to this unassuming branch of literature, once, as I mentioned a few weeks ago, when, in the days of George III, it referred to his numerous and unpleasant progeny as "The Royal Brothers," and again, in a recent issue, when the printer made a brilliant guess with the word "Bolshevists."

It is not merely in a metaphorical sense that Russia is "going to pieces." The *Morning Post* correspondent states that there are already about three-score Republics within the area of what was once the Russian Empire. Of these the latest is the Republic of Kaluga, whose chances of long life seem to have some relation to the square of the distance separating it from the German lines. And the boy or girl might know the names of all the capes and rivers on the east coast of England; might even know where K. L. was, and still be plucked for not having at his tongue's tip the names of the three-score republics that once were Russia.

The hotel, by the way, has again

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NEWS FROM BACK YONDER

The Old Home Paper Tells of a Fire

In the Village Hotel

"There was a fire at the hotel last Monday," says the Old Home Paper from "back yonder" in its issue this week. "Sparks from the chimney caught in the roof and blazed up quite hot for awhile, and the fire department was called out. Not much harm was done."

That is all there is to the item. It doesn't even mention the name of the fire chief in the old home town, but it is sufficient to recall some of the days of real sport back there. One of the players on the old home town's team to attend a fire. The whistle down at the mill would blow three sharp blasts and then a long, piercing shriek, and everybody in town grabbed coat and hat and started for the fire.

Before the days of the volunteer fire department, it was everybody for himself when the Old Home Paper used to call the "blazing elements." Citizens on foot and without uniform would form a bucket brigade, a line from the well to the house, and the buckets would be pumped full of water and passed down the line to the man on the ladder. He would pass each bucket at a time, and the water would go to the first man on the roof, and then to the man who stood nearest the fire. They would dash it on the fire and drop the empty bucket so that it would roll off the roof—and usually it would be smashed and put out of commission by dropping against a rock or the corner of the foundation.

While in the days going on, other citizens on foot would be carrying "the things" out of the house. Usually they would grab the bedticks and carefully carry them out into the yard, laying them down with great care, while the cut glass dishes and the chinaware would be thrown out of the highest window in the house. They would then clean up the room, and the dishes, more valuable perhaps than the table, would all go down in a pile of broken junk.

All of it, however, was well meant, and men worked like beavers in their mission of destruction while the water brigade put out the fire, which always resulted from a defective pipe and did not do much damage. But the wreck of the brigade of neighbors "saving the things" would be most complete.

You can recall the picture, then, as you read the item in the old Home Paper, of the crowds watching the "blaze" at the old hotel. You can see them now waiting to know whether it would "really catch" or go out, and when it "blazed up quite a bit" you can fairly feel the thrill of the crowd as some one suggested that the fire department should be called out, which finally was done, according to the item in the Old Home Paper, although it mentions it as though the call was made with considerable reluctance. The thing you will not understand unless you have been a member of the volunteer fire department of the old home town.

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